REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,370.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1875.

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Second do. .... ,, 2 8
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First insertion.............. 8 As. per Line.
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classe will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines..................Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line .... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Hassman, as above from Kurrachee on SATURDAY, the 18th December. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The ASSYRIA is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The Kurrachee Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 10th Dec., and on MONDAY, the 13th idem, with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th November 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S.S. KHANDALLA, 2,049 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander G. W. Wicks, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 4th December 1875, at 4 P. M.

Dec. 1875.		Dec. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	4	Leaves Colombo	13
,, Rutnagherry	5	,, Galle	14
,, Vingorla	5	,, Negapatam	17
,, Carwar	6	,, Madras	19
,, Mangalore	7	,, Coconada	21
,, Cannanore ...Dec.	8	,, Vizagapatam	22
,, Tellicherry	8	,, Bimlipatam	22
,, Calicut	9	,, Callingapatam	23
,, Beypore	9	,, Gopalpore	23
,, Cochin	10	,, False Point	24
,, Alleppey	10	Arrives CALCUTTA	26
,, Tuticorin	12		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY next, the 10th December 1875, at 4 P.M.

Dec. 1875.		Dec. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	10	Leaves BUSREH	29
,, Kurrachee	14	,, Mahomerah	29
,, Guader	16	,, Fao	29
,, Jask	18	,, Bushire	31
,, Bunder Abbas	19	,, Linga ......Jan. 1876.	5
,, Linga	21	,, Bunder Abbas	7
,, Bushire	23	,, Muscat	9
,, Fao	25	,, Kurrachee	14
,, Mahomerah	25	Arrives BOMBAY	17
Arrives BUSREH	26		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. INDIA, 1080 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th December 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangalore, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th December 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

(1st and 2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,
PRINTER'S VARNISH,
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply at the Manager, Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Dec.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2726	450	6th—Southampton.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	2833	530	13th—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas	2983	500	20th—Southampton

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th November 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 14th Dec. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG, (1,834 Tons), Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 11th December 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th November 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

			From Glasgow.	Liverpool.	Bombay.
	Tons	H.P.	Saturday.	Saturday.	Wednesday.
INDIA	2290	500	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.	15th Dec.
MACEDONIA	2273	486	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	5th Jan.

To be followed by regular sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	,, 300	,, 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL, TO SAIL WEDNESDAY, 15TH DECEMBER.

THE powerful Steamer INDIA, 2,289 Tons, 500 H. P., J. Harris, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL from BOMBAY via Suez Canal on WEDNESDAY, 15th December. This steamer has superior first class accommodation fitted with every comfort and convenience. The saloon is large and well ventilated and the Punkas are worked by steam.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st December 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, a lot of illumination lamps, flags, &c.

On account of the concerned;

A lot of Machinery, &c.

(The property of a Gentleman)

A first rate grand square piano by Broadwood & Sons.

At 1 P. M.

A grey Arab horse.
A Chesnut galloway.
A handsome English built miniature brougham.
Ex Cardigan Castle.
A very handsome English spaniel. dog.
A black and tan English terrier dog.
An English setter do.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome English walnutwood, Mahogany, and richly carved blackwood household furniture, splendid pier glasses with console tables, Tucker's 2, 4, 6 and 8 light argand chandeliers, wall gerandoles, rich Brussel's and Persian carpets, plated, glass and porcelainware, first class carriages, horses, &c., at Victoria Road, Byculla.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th December, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Hoossen Afundee, Esquire, Turkish Consul, leaving Bombay.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of handsome French polished household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a black Australian horse, gelding, good charger, goes in harness, carries a lady, 15-2½, stands fire, ridden at camp exercise; a grey Arab horse, charger, constantly ridden by a lady, 14-1½, stands fire; 2 Guzerat buffaloes, one recently calved, gives from 8 to 10 seers milk per day, a hill tent with routy, &c., at H. M.'s House of Correction, Byculla.

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the above mentioned place, the handsome household furniture, horses, &c., the property of Major Prendergast Walsh proceeded to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, made to order, best plated, rich crockery and glass ware, a first class full toned semi grand piano, by "Broadwood and Sons," rich Brussels carpets, handsome China gilt jars, vases and table ornaments, a first class English built open carriage by Ness Brothers, in excellent order, a pair of bay Australian carriage horses, over 15 hands, sets of best English brass mounted carriage harness, gas fittings, choice plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, horses, &c., the property of Henry Gamble, Esq., Official Assignee.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 5 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF NEAT AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAINWARE PIANO, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction in a Tent, opposite their room, Esplanade, the neat and modern household furniture, plated, glass, and procelainware, piano, &c., the property of gentleman proceeding to Europe, the same comprising glass-ware, handsome dinner and dessert services, platedware such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet and pickle frames, tea set, waiter, table and chamber candlesticks, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of camp tables three pieces pieces, side-board, dining room chairs, screens, what-nots, circular, pier and writing tables, easy and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, Lady's davenport, chiffoniers, large drawingroom carpet, a first-rate sweet toned mahogany grand-square piano "T. Sohne," four-posts bedstead, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, child's cots and cradles, dispense articles, &c.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF COTIA.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to public auction at Frere Bunder, by order of Issac Oomlanee, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Sullaman Amdanee, the Mortgagor:—Cotia "Sugar Pursad."

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., at bungalow, lately occupied by the late Dr. Ward, Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of Honorable Mr. A. M. Rogers, changing residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of the valuable landed property known as the Apollo House, situated at the junction of Apollo and Marine Streets within the Fort of Bombay. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of December 1875, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land with the two storied house standing thereon, suitable for offices or shops, situated at the junction of Apollo and Marine Streets, within the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 980 and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 12 and 13, and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 29 and bounded on the North side by a warehouse and offices on the South side by the junction of Apollo and Marine streets, on the east side by Marine street and on the west side by Apollo Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of title deeds of the property apply to Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, Solicitors, Apollo Street or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th December 1875.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 13, APPOLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by public auction at their room in Appolo Street, No. 13.

An invoice of Bohemian glass gilt painted flower vases, punch bowls, liquor sets, glass, crockery and plated ware, remnant pieces of white and coloured flannel, Cashmere silk barages, muslin, water silk, Holland chintz, sock, handkerchiefs, English clocks, &c.

Also by order of the Superintendent of Stamps, wooden benches, chairs, stands for stamping press, stone trestles, coir mattings, stools, box, ladder, old iron, &c.

Blackwood carved furniture, such as circular, dining, pier ladies' work, and card tables, arm and without arm chairs, book, and hatstands, clothes and gown presses, towel horses, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th December, 1875.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 3, MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Gazette."

AUCTION SALE of landed property at Mahim, near Mahomedan Durgha, by the order of the Mortgagee Syed Esmail bin Syed Bapoo Saheb, and on account and risk of the Mortgagors Ebrahim Saheb bin Abdool Rahim Sutkojee and Ally Saheb bin Abdool Rahim Sutkojee.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

All that dwelling house standing on the Fazandari ground situate at Mahim in the sub-district of Mazagon on the Western side of the Mahim Road and assessed under No. 46 and containing by admeasurement 79 square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows. On North, South, and West by the Oart of Hajee Abrahim Jottakur and on the East by the Oart of Bhawoo Trimbuck and which said house was formerly in the possession of Abdool Rahim Sutkojee and now in the possession of Ebrahim Saheb bin Abdool Rahim Sutkajee and Ally Saheb bin Abdool Rahim Sutkojee.

Terms—25 per cent will be taken as deposit money at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT THE ROOM OF THE UNDERSIGNED—

The property of a gentleman.

A nearly new light English built Park phaeton with lamp, pole and shaft by E. Kesterton. The above to be seen on a day's previous notice to the undersigned.

Also

A serviceable English built buggy with lamp by E. Kesterton.

Just Landed.

A small handsome hansom cab, with couchback in the front, can be converted into a self-driving cab, the coachbox being thrown behind. Expressly made for up-country use.

A very handsome new English built miniature landau painted dark green, lining to match, by J. W. Bettyes, Dalston.

Also,

A new miniature landau painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps, poles and shaft.

Two very handsome English built broughams, by E. Kesterton and Davis.

One handsome nearly new English built waggonette.
One four seated phaeton.
One landau sociable.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 4th December 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

T O W N H A L L.

GREAT ATTRACTION.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL CONCERT
THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 4TH,
BY THE
CARANDINI
OPERATIC & BALLAD COMPANY,
ASSISTED BY THE SPLENDID
BAND OF THE 1ST BATTALION
2ND QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT,
By the kind permission of MAJOR HIRSEY and OFFICERS.
REDUCTION IN THE CHARGE OF ADMISSION.
RESERVED SEATS, Rs. 2.
PROMENADE & limited number of Chairs, Re. 1.
DOORS OPEN AT 5 P.M., TO COMMENCE AT 5-30, AND CONCLUDE AT 7.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
For the future, TICKETS will be sold at S. ROSE & Co., where a Plan of the Hall can be seen.

Just Published. Price—One Rupee.

THE THEORY OF RELEVANCY for the purpose of Judicial Evidence; by G. C. Whitworth, C.S.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.—The Coasting Steamer leaving on TUESDAYS hence to CHERWAR and BACK has been UNAVOIDABLY WITHDRAWN in the meantime.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th December 1875.

THE
PENAL CODE ACT XLV. OF 1860,
(FIFTH EDITION)
AS AMENDED BY LATER ENACTMENTS
WITH
RULINGS OF ALL THE HIGH COURTS IN INDIA AND THE CHIEF COURTS IN THE PUNJAUB, OUDH, AND THE CENTRAL PROVINCES,
ILLUSTRATED BY NUMEROUS DECISIONS
FROM THE
EXISTING BODY OF THE LAW IN ENGLAND,
AND WITH
NOTES FROM THE REPORTS OF THE LAW COMMISSIONERS AND FRAMERS OF THE ORIGINAL CODES, NOTES ON EVIDENCE, LEGAL MAXIMS, ETC.
BY
FENDALL CURRIE, ESQUIRE, OF LINCOLN'S INN, Barrister-at-Law, and of the Oudh Commission.

Apply to

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE,
Meadow Street.

THE SASSOON SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given to SHAREHOLDERS who have not yet PAID their several CALLS on shares held by them in the Company, that in the event of the same NOT BEING PAID WITH INTEREST due thereon, at the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, in Church Gate Street, Fort, on or before the 4th day of January 1876, such shares will be LIABLE to be FORFEITED in manner provided by the Company's Articles of Association—Dated 3rd December 1875.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BAI RUTTONBAI, Widow of PARSI BURJORJEE MERWANJEE MALWI, hath CONTRACTED and AGREED to SELL the fee-simple and inheritance free from all incumbrances of and in all that 3 pieces or parcels of LAND or GROUND with the Messuages, Tenements or Dwelling House consisting of three compartments, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate fronting on the North of the Nizampoora Street, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Bhooleswar, which said pieces or parcels of Land contain by admeasurement 282 square yards or thereabouts, and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 227 and 230, and which said dwelling house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 59 and 60 and are bounded on or towards the East by the property belonging to Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee and others, on or towards the West by the property of Jamsetjee Pestonjee Daroowalla, on or towards the North by the Borah Street, and on or towards the South by the aforesaid Nizampoora Street. All persons having any claim upon the said hereditaments and premises by way of Inheritance, Mortgage or in anywise whatever, are hereby required to make the same known to us as Solicitors for the purchaser within fourteen days from the date hereof, failing which the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.

Dated this 3rd day of December 1875.

JEFFERSON AND PAYNE,
Solicitors for the Purchaser.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERRY, to close an account—A few dozens of LINDSAY'S well known SHERRY at Rs. 20 per dozen. HENRY DODS and Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION, ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES.
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns, Wire-Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gun-makers and Dealers in Gunpowder.
FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, Upper Thames Street, London.

THE "TERAI" HAT,

For Ladies and Gentlemen. A soft double Hat for warm climates. Can be folded and closely packed without damage. Especially adapted for travelling purposes.

ANDRE AND CO., HATTERS
127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," now much worn in all the northern provinces of India, and highly recommended. FORWARDED RETAIL POST FREE TO ANY PART OF INDIA, PRICE 23s. 6d. THE DOUBLE HAT.

Sir,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,
O. T. BURNE,
Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.

16th July, 1873.

Gentlemen,—I have found your Terai Hat a first-rate Hat. I never wear anything else when in the district. It is a wonderful protection from the sun, and is, in my opinion, not ONLY FITTED FOR THE COOL SLOPES OF THE HIMALAYAS, BUT FOR THE SEVERE HEAT OF THE PLAINS OF INDIA. I wear it in May, at Poona, the hottest season of the year, and find it preferable to the ordinary felt Helmet. The Lady's HAT IS PRONOUNCED TO BE PERFECTION AS A RIDING HAT.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
AYRTON PULLAN, Captain,
Deputy-Supt. G. T. Survey of India.

4th June, 1874.

ANDRE'S NEW PATENT PITH AND FELT SOLAR HATS,
(Known as Beake's Patent,) WELL VENTILATED, SUN AND WATERPROOF.

These new Hats are remarkable for their superiority in respect of quality, finish, lightness and comfort, are made in various shapes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and are likely to supersede the plain felt Air Chamber Hat hitherto worn.

TRADE ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have the pleasure to announce the arrival of further supplies of GYMKHANA KIT, which have been carefully selected by Messrs. JAMES LILLYWHITE & Co., for whose manufactures they are the SOLE AGENTS in this Presidency. The Company claim a superiority for these articles over similar importations to this country, being selected with a special view to the requirements of the Indian climate by a firm who are acknowledged to be the first in London for Cricketing materials, and whose practical knowledge secures to constituents advantages rarely obtainable in India.

By special arrangements TREACHER & COMPANY are in a position to offer this kit at a small increase on English retail rates guaranteeing it at the same time to be of the best manufacture.

REVISED LIST, 1ST OCTOBER 1875.

CASH RATES.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.	Cash.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls......each	4 0
Do. Double do. for Club use... ,,	3 8
BATS.	
All Cane	10 12
Single Cane	9 0
Double Cane	10 0
Single Whalebone	9 0
Double Do.	10 8
Match Bats, best selected	6 0
Do. do. for practice	5 0
Presentation Bats	16 0
GLOVES.	
Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber...per pair	5 0
Gauntlets Extra Quality for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated ,,	6 4
LEG GUARDS.	
Guards—White Buckskin and Chamois Skin	6 0 to 7 8
STUMPS, &c.	
Stumps, best, with and without brass tops and iron points, from	5 0 to 9 0
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with planted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c.......each	16 0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards, from	7 0 to 10 0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality ......per dozen	1 12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2 8 to 10 0
Scoring Sheets ......per dozen	2 4
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition ......each	0 12

RACKET KIT.

By Jefferies and Malings.

Racket Bats, of best quality	10 0
Do. do. Cane Handled	12 0
Do. Balls ......per dozen	1 0
Five do.	3 8
Racket Shoes best quality	10 0
Do. Presses ......from	6 8 to 10 0

FENCING KIT, &c.

Foils, best Steel	6 8
Lunging Pads, best	8 0
Jackets	12 0
Single Sticks ......per pair	1 0
Basket Hand Guards ,,	1 4
Buffalo do. do. ,,	4 8
Boxing Gloves—White Buckskin and Chamois Skin ......per set of 4	9 0

GOLF KIT.

From the celebrated maker, "Tom Morris," of St. Andrew's, Scotland.

Play Clubs ......each	2 12
Long, Middle, and Short Spoons ,,	3 0
Putters ,,	2 12
Cleek and Irons ,,	4 0
Balls ......per dozen	9 0
Golfer's Manual ......each	1 0
Play Heads, &c. ,,	2 0

FOOT BALLS.

Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, size No. 5	7 0
Do. do. do. 6	8 0

Extra India Rubber Balls always on stock.

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins ......at per lb.	0 14
Do. do. Brass do. ,,	1 8
Do. Galvanized Iron do. ,,	1 0

Weights 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, and 7 lbs. per pair (The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.)

ARCHERY, BADMINTON, BILLIARD AND LAWN TENNIS KIT. FISHING, AMMUNITION AND SPORTING REQUISITES.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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Age.	For life.	For 15 years only.	At age 60, or death before.	Age.	Immediate Annuity for Rs. 1,000 paid down.	Endowment for children on attaining 21. Returnable scale.	Age.
30	Rs. 21 5 4	Rs. 38 12 5	Rs. 30 10 0	50	Rs. 81 2 0	Rs. 38 11 3	4

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THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT, CALCUTTA: 33, 34, 35 CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

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MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the SEASON, consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves or Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

"WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION."

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NO. 7 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

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TO BE LET, a FIRST STOREY & GODOWN of a spacious House, having Vehar Water and good Sea-breeze, situated at Small Colaba, St. Thomas's Street, opposite Messrs. Remington and Co.'s Cotton Screws, House No. 120. For further particulars, apply to MANECKJEE NOWROJEE, Oak Lane, No. 11, Fort, or at No. 127, Small Colaba.

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OF
OIL.

The extensive reputation of our oil having led others to imitate our brand and copy the general style of our packages in branding and packing inferior goods, we would caution the purchasers and consumers of oil against such imitations, and recommend them to be sure and see that the words

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

are stencilled on the cases and stamped of the high *Screw Tops.* None are genuine without our stamp on the screw top.

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NEW YORK.

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Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSECLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus:—

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48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes (throat irritation).

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDed at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S PATENT CENTRAL-FIRE BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturer, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).

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INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS VISITING BOMBAY.

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GUIDE TO BOMBAY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
Price—Rs. 4; with Indian Postage, Rs. 4-4.

Contents:—

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Map of Bombay.
Map of India.
Almanack, 1875-76.
Geography and History of the Island
Population.
Trade and Industry.
Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal).
Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City.
Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay.
Excursions from Bombay.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

Official Directory—
Civil and Military.
Mercantile Directory.
Professional and Trades' Directory.
List of Public Offices and Institutions.
Fort Street Directory.
List of Principal European Inhabitants of Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, Grant Road, and Byculla.
Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c.
Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.
Alphabetical Index to Names.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Indian Statesman, Bombay.*)

Seldom have we seen a great need more efficiently responded to than in the publication of this valuable historical record of a city that may fairly claim a more than usually large share of public interest. It would be difficult to name any place or subject associated with Bombay's rise and progress, or with its present condition, that is left altogether untouched upon; and in these fast times when railways serve to double time and annihilate distance, the hasty but shrewd glances here taken are necessarily condensed to the utmost, but not the less forcibly put forth. Readers of the present day seek to absorb the largest possible amount of what is useful in the shape of information, within the shortest possible space of time, and at the smallest possible expenditure of labour. Herein the patient is well administered to, for a greater extent of research could scarcely have its result compressed into so small a compass. The descriptive portions carry with them a charm of diction worthy the pen of the great "special" we are hoping soon to welcome to Bombay; and they will be found well to repay the reader. Mr. Maclean has added a very important contribution to existing literary treasures; and his "Guide to Bombay" will doubtless take its place amongst the standard works of reference.

(*Deccan Herald.*)

We have found "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" one of the most readable books we have come across for a very long time. The chapter on History and Geography in this volume is most interesting; it is of lasting interest, moreover, and we trust that the book which contains it, will take a permanent place as a "Guide to Bombay." The enterprise of the *Gazette* office has given us a general travellers' *Guide,* and now the head of the office has given the public a most attractive "Guide to Bombay" itself. Mr. Maclean excels in description, and it is very pleasant to go with him through old and almost forgotten paths—brought out into clear light and back to memory by his vivid description of them in this volume. We trust it will be bought up by the crowds of visitors now in Bombay.

(*Poona Observer.*)

Such a book was a great *desideratum,* and its having been compiled by so able a hand as its author renders it the most trustworthy work of the kind that could have been desired.

(*Pioneer.*)

The hope expressed by Mr. J. M. Maclean, in the preface to a Bombay Guide he has just published (at the *Bombay Gazette* Office), that it may take rank as the standard guide to Bombay, is likely to be realized. He has collected, in one handy volume, all that anyone can care to know about the place. A residence of fifteen years, a professional knowledge of everything that goes on in the city, and a careful study of all that has been written about it, have fitted him for the task.

(*Englishman*).

It may, in reality, claim to be a model of what such a publication should be. It is not only an excellent guide-book in the narrower sense of the term, but it combines with topography a complete Directory, along with detailed accounts of the population, trade and industry, administrative arrangements, and history and geography of Bombay.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

A book which will have a permanent value on account of the information it contains, and its general scope, not only as a guide book, but as a book of reference. It seems to contain something about every thing that a visitor would care to know about, and its table of contents enables the reader to "spot" in an instant the thing he wishes to see.

(*Calcutta Statesman.*)

As a *Guide* to the city the publication is admirable.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

This is an excellent and compendious handbook printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, of modest and portable size, but containing a vast amount of information and giving two excellent maps—one of India shewing the lines of railways, telegraphs and dak routes, and the other of the Island of Bombay constructed and reduced from Colonel Laughton's celebrated survey map. Whatever Mr. Maclean puts his hand to do is sure to be done well, and, although he disclaims for his work any other merit than that it is a careful, and, so far as it goes, an accurate digest of such information as he has been able to collect, it is much more. It is the result of the reading and observation of a clever man who knows how to make the best use of the information he has acquired. Always a pleasant writer, Mr. Maclean will not be found dull even in the pages of a guide book. The work to him seems to have been a labour of love—he does it thoroughly, and is literally cramming the reader with information he is always interesting, never pedantic. He is the pleasantest of companions in and about the island or rather peninsula he writes of, and whose history he gives from the time it was handed over by the Crown to the East India Company "for an annual rent of £10 in gold." Mr. Maclean hopes that his book "will take rank as the standard Guide to Bombay," and this hope, we think, will be realised.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of this very handy and interesting volume, which, as might be expected from the name it bears, is well fitted to take rank, according to its author's hopes, as "the standard Guide to Bombay." It is just the sort of handy book one can carry about anywhere, without inconvenience, as a guide book ought to be, and leaves nothing to be desired in its arrangement, the quantity and quality of the information it contains, the excellence of the typography, or the general get up of the volume. Mr. Maclean has taken great pains to render it complete in every particular, and really he has been thoroughly successful.

Altogether, the "Guide to Bombay" is a book which ought to be in the hands of all who care to know anything of India and to obtain their knowledge in a compendious form. We have spent a very pleasant hour over its pages, and know more about Bombay now than we ever expected to know without a very much greater expenditure of time and trouble; though we have long been familiar with every part of the Island. We expect Mr. Maclean's hopes will speedily be realised. The advent of the Guide is most opportune, and the author's efforts will, no doubt, be rewarded with the success they so richly merit.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the Bombay Gazette Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

NOTICES.

IN CHANCERY.—RE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EIGHTH and FINAL DIVIDEND at the rate of 1½d. per £. will be paid on and after the 10th instant. IMMEDIATE APPLICATION should be made as the Liquidation will be CLOSED on the 31st December.

L. FLETCHER,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

Rampart Row, 2nd December 1875.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.—In accordance with Clause 98, Para 11, in the "Articles of Association," which refers to the powers of Directors.

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 1st November 1875, the PRIVILEGE of PURCHASING STORES from the Co-operative Society, Limited, will be extended to the general public, subject to the following conditions:—

By subscribing Rs. 5 a yearly ticket will be granted, or a quarterly one on the payment of Rs. 2. For tickets apply to the Society's Stores, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Bombay.

C. E. MITCHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

TENDERS FOR LANDING, CARTING, &c.—THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, LIMITED, invites TENDERS for LANDING, CARTING and STACKING all consignments of COAL that may arrive in harbour during the year 1876, and for LANDING and CARTING all other GOODS to arrive during the same period. Forms of Tender and Schedule of Conditions can be obtained, free of charge, at the Offices of the Company No. 9, Elphinstone Circle. Sealed Tenders endorsed "TENDERS FOR LANDING, &c.," and addressed to the Undersigned, will be received up to Noon of the 6th day of December next.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WALTER SCOTT,
General Manager and Engineer.

Bombay, 22nd November 1875.

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BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.
Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine articles with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

SIMPSON AND CO.,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS
M A D R A S,
ESTALISHED, 1840.

S. & Co., with reference to the direct communication lately established between MADRAS and BOMBAY, beg to bring to the notice of the PUBLIC of the latter Presidency, that they are PREPARED to EXECUTE ORDERS for all DESCRIPTIONS of CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., which they guarantee to be made up of the best seasoned material, and which, after lengthened trial, in nearly every part of India, have been found to be CHEAPER, LIGHTER, and MORE DURABLE than those imported from EUROPE.

MINIATURE and full-sized CANOE BAROUCHES.
BISMARCK and ELCHO SOCIABLES.
THE LATEST DESIGNS, in Canoe, Square, and Sociable Landaus, with patent folding hoods.
SINGLE BODY, Croydon, Denmark, Victoria, and Princess of Wales Angular Phaetons, fitted with shifting coachboxes, for driving, and patent screw brake, acting instantly from inside.
CLARENCE COACHES, fitted with patent concealed door hinges, giving greater width of door-way.
SINGLE and double seated, circular-fronted Miniature and full-sized BROUGHAMS.
STANHOPE and MAIL PHAETONS with shifting hoods convertible into Waggonettes, T. Cart, or Stanhopes at pleasure.
TWO-WHEELED Victoria, Norfolk, Malvern and Welsh Dog-Carts, with hoods, for Pony or Horse.
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SIMPSON'S improved Dog-Cart, hung low, for Ladies, with high wheels and spring shafts.
S. AND CO.'S improved Travelling Waggon, with convertible Hood, for Horses or Bullocks.
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STATE CARRIAGES, as supplied to the Rajah of Mysore and other Princes, estimated for and complete in the best taste.
PALANKEEN COACHES.
HANSOMS, with Hood to fold back, &c.
THE DESIGN of each CARRIAGE, drawn up, full size, inspection and approval.
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SETS of SILVER MUG, KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, in case Rs. 50 to 140.
CORAL and BELLS, Rs. 14 to 28.
SETS of SILVER KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, Rs. 26 to 70.
Do. SILVER GILT, Rs. 60 to 80.
SETS of FORK, SPOON and RING, Rs. 50 to 80.
PAP BOWL and SPOON, in case, Rs. 110 to 150.
CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS, Rs. 30, 35, 42, 44, 48, 50, and 60.
SETS of 6 NAPKIN RINGS.
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SILVER INKSTANDS.
SILVER MUSTARD POTS.
SILVER FISH COVERS.
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SILVER SNUFF BOXES.
SILVER TROWELS for laying Foundation Stones, with Silver and Ivory Handles, patterns in great variety.

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SALE OF APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.—The above property will be offered FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of December next. For information apply to

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Solicitors, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 22nd October 1875.

FOR SALE at COST PRICES.—
Fine Cream Laid Demy ...... 18 by 23.
Fine Blue Laid Demy ...... 18 by 23.
Apply to Messrs. BHICOO SAZBA & Co., 23, Apollo Street.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co. have received a large consignment of well selected Fancy Goods such as Chandeliers, Glassware, Crockery, 4-in-hand Harness several sets of double and single Harnesses, Saddles, Bridles, &c., &c.

Also handsome Cutch work Tea Services.

All information regarding buying and selling can be obtained from

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
No. 5, Hummum Street.

NOTICE.—PIANO FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has for sale a SOLID MAHOGANY SQUARE PIANOFORTE by COLLARD and COLLARD, registered Key, board and in first class order. A trial will only testify to the quality of the instrument. Price Rs. 400.

P. A. LOPES,
Pianist and Tuner.

Mr. L. has also the pleasure to inform the public that he will accept engagements for Evening Entertainments and Parties to play on the Piano, on a charge of Rs. 15.

Address—Byculla Terrace, Bellasis Road, opposite Bolton & Co.

COFFEE PROPERTY IN NORTH WYNAAD FOR SALE.—There will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at MANANTODDY on a day to be shortly fixed, the following:—

That property forming portion of what is known as the VALLEY ESTATE, situated on the South of the Tyrrishully River, extending to about 450 acres, of which about 100 are planted and the remainder forest. On this there is a good pulper, vats and tools, also 2 Cattle Sheds in course of erection, and 40 head of cattle.

That portion of the same Estate lying to the North of the Tyrrishully River, extending about 200 acres, consisting of about 20 acres planted.

30 ,, Forest.
90 ,, Grass Land.

On this there is one Cattle Shed in course of erection. The above properties are well roaded and watered and connected with Mysore and Western Coast by good Cart Roads. Distance from Manantoddy by Cart Road about 20 miles.

For further particulars apply to the Superintendent Mr. JOHN LOWRIE, Pagoda Estate, Manantoddy, or to

MESSRS. ALSTONS & Co.,
Mangalore.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 3RD DEC. 1875.

ALTHOUGH telegraphic communication with London *via* Teheran is now open, the unusual amount of work thrown on the one line prevents messages coming through with the ordinary regularity, and although we hear of private advices of yesterday's date, the latest reliable public telegrams are only to the 1st instant. A message of Reuter's delivered this morning purports to be of the 2nd, but from the fact of its giving the Manchester Market Report and saying nothing as to yesterday's Bank of England return, it seems more likely to be the closing report of the 30th ultimo. The uncertainty in this respect has naturally a very restrictive effect on business here. People are unwilling to enter into new operations of any magnitude until they have information as to the position of matters at home up to the latest moment, and content themselves in the meantime with closing off current business.

Reuter's telegram, dated the 2nd instant, but which, as mentioned above, we consider to be really of the 30th ultimo, reports the Liverpool Cotton Market as closing quiet, sales 12,000 bales, prices being unchanged, with the exception of a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Fair Dhollera, which now stands at 4 11-16d. per lb. On the 1st the market opened quiet, probable sales 12,000, actual imports 5,000 bales.

From New York we have a message of the 11st quoting Mid. Uplands on the spot still at 3½ cents., Futures ⅛ cent. per lb. lower. Gold has advanced to 115, and Exchange on London has declined from dlrs. 4·84½ to dlrs. 4·83½ per £ Sterling. The receipts of Cotton at the American ports to date are as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873
Five days' Receipts	107,000	113 000	116,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	1,542,000	1,390,000	1,112,000

The Manchester Piece Goods Market is reported quiet but steady, prices being the same as last quoted.

Coffee in London is irregular at a decline of 1s. per cwt. Ceylon Cocoanut Oil has fallen £1 per ton, but Cochin is unaltered. For Seeds on the spot there are no quotations, but Bombay Linseed to arrive is given at 54s. 6d. per quarter, 1s. over the last price on the spot. The only alterations in the weekly metal quotations are in Yellow Metal, the figures for sheathing and braziers being reversed. This, however, we noticed as a probable error a fortnight ago. Enfaced Rupee Paper is the same as on Saturday last with the exception of Fives-and-a-half, which are ⅛ lower.

CONSOLS on the 1st were quoted at 93⅝ ex-dividend and French Rentes at 104½ Bar Silver was still at 56⅞ per oz.

The allotments of the Council drafts on Wednesday gave £377,000 to Calcutta and £53,000 to Madras at an average of 1s. 9.5d. and £270,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 9. 6d. tenders on all three places at 1s. 9 7/16d. receiving 9 per cent. If these figures are correct, the bulk of the biddings have been at unexpectedly high rates, but it seems unlikely that the average could have been at, in the one case, 1/16d. and the other at nearly 3/16 per rupee over the figure at which 9 per cent. was allotted.

In STERLING EXCHANGE there is again no actual change to report. Transactions continue most limited and confined chiefly to small sales of Bank paper. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 9 9-16d. per Rupee.	
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 9 15-16d.	„
Credits	3	1s. 9 15-16d.	„
Documents	3	1s. 10d.	„

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business and rates are nominally unaltered. GOVERNMENT PAPER is a shade firmer and there are now buyers of Fours at Rs. 101⅞. Fours-and-a-half are nominally Rs. 102⅞; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 107⅝.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been somewhat irregular. Bank shares are quiet and unchanged. Land Companies are firmer, Freres having advanced Rs. 10, Mazagons Rs. 50, and Port Cannings Rs. 5 per share. For Berar Press and Mofussil Co. there is an active demand, the former having advanced Rs. 20, and the latter Rs. 10. Spinning and Weaving scrip, as a rule, is fairly steady, but in some instances slightly lower prices are quoted.

In COTTON business is a good deal crippled by the absence of telegrams. European houses on the one hand hold off pending advices from home, and dealers prefer to take the chance of the market to selling at any reduction. A few small sales of old Cotton are reported at prices varying according to quality, and we also hear of 200 bales New Hingunghaut changing hands at Rs. 213, and 100 bales Fully Good Fair Akote at Rs. 184, both February delivery full pressed. New Good Fair Omra, is offering at Rs. 178 per candy full pressed.

FREIGHTS are quiet at £2-2-6 to £2-3-9 for Liverpool by Canal Steamers, the absence of telegrams preventing any activity in exports. The available tonnage, however, is most limited, and consignees are not likely to give way to any extent.

PIECE GOODS are unaltered in every respect. From first hands there is a moderate business doing, but prices show no quotable change.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.		
30,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	92 xd
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	478½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,180
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I.L. & China	270
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	260
40,000	20	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
40,000	250	125	6 do.	National Bank of India	107½
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	492½

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,105
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	85
1,750	2,000	1000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	550
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	185

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,475
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co. Kurr...	700
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200000	...	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.	3,100
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	705
155	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)	510
300	350	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	260
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	75½
400	1,500	...	75 ps	Carwar Co.	825 xd
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	50
500	1,880	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co.	3,600 xd
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	110
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	1,100
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	2,000
800	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	355
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	460
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	425
3,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	385
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,250
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	650
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	550
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	375
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
450	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	800

* Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

800	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,175
800	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,525
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,400
900	1,000	all	70*	Bombay United	1,085
400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	175
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	625
2,500	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	900
1,500	1,250	all	60p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	870
1,400	1,000	all	80ps*	Great Eastern	1020
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	1,0[illegible]0
750	1,000	all	65p s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	990
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	780
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	900
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	925
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,110
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,125
4,000	625	all	40ps*	Oriental	6[illegible]
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	625
110	1,500	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	855
500	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	218'3'0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	254
£20	103'14'6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
£20	65' 7'	do.	Ditto	72
£20	21'13 1	do.	Ditto	32
100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
£18	196'5'15	do.	Do. New Shares	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,660
1,000	50	all	4½pct	Bombay Gas Company	57
800	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	650
400	500	300	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	165
2,150	200	100	8 p.	Malabar Company, Ld.	80
1,000	5	all	4 p.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	23
1,500	50	all	30 p.	Preacher & Co.	305
...	25	all	40 p.	Viegas Patent Slip	35

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
90	119½	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	East India Bank	1

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 27th November, 1875.

Open, 1,278¾ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,55,501	14	6
Merchandise	3,22,968	0	0
Electric Telegraph	801	0	0
Municipal Trains	607	8	0
Total Rs.	4,79,878	6	6
Corresponding week last year, open 1,278¾ miles. Total Rs.	4,07,667	2	6
Increase Rs.	72,211	4	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP INDIA, 1,163 tons, Captain W. B. Moran, well sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE SHIP HOSPODAR, 1,549 tons, Captain K. Kelly. will sail to-day for Hull, with a cargo of 43,276¾ cwts. linseed.

The s. s. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and two second class and thirty deck passengers.

THE SHIP EXCELSIOR, 1,217 tons, Captain J. Joslin, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Rangoon (October 21st), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S.S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. Ashton, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Coast and Cutch (November 30th), with a general cargo and one hundred and twenty-five deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain J. Henderson, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Kattyawar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col Polin, Mrs Watson, and forty-five deck passengers.

THE SHIP SEA CHIEF, 1,083 tons, Captain E. Phillips, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Moulmein, (October 31st) with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCullock, Bates & Co.

THE S.S. OORUN, 163 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and two hundred and fifteen deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for same ports, with a general cargo, and one first class and one hundred and twenty deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. EUPHRATES, 500 tons, Captain J. Stevenson, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee.—Lieut W. Loch, Mr. and Mrs. Wardle and servant, Lieut T. J. B. Dunn and three servants, Mr. Campbell and two servants, Mr. A. Pringle and two servants, Captain H. Nash, and Mr. J. C. Pottinger and servant.—For Bagdad.—Nawab Ally John. For diffrent ports.—Seventy-two deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
2	Oorun (s)	Baker	Mandvie, Nov 30.
	Excelsior	Joslin	Rangoon, Oct 21.
	India (s)	Henderson	Kurrachee, Nov 29.
	Pearl (s)	Ashton	Cutch, Nov 30.
	Sea Chief	Phillips	Moulmein, Oct 31,

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
3	Euphrates (s)	Stevenson	P Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Coast and Carwar.
	Tythonus	Andrews	Calcutta.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship India, Moran, to Calcutta.
Ship Hospodar, Kelly, to Hull.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Stelvio, to Liverpool.
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
29 Mirzapore (s) Parish Southampton, Oct 21.
Africa (s) Hutcheson Bombay, Nov 6.
Irrawaddy (s) McHirdy Rangoon.
Ben Nevis Service Liverpool, Aug 17.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.
29 Stockbridge.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 2ND DECEMBER, 1875.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·898
Temperature of the Air	79·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·8
Dew Point	67·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·677
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded; 8)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	84·5
Minimum do. do	72·2
General Direction of wind	E, NE, ENE, E, W, WNW, E.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	158

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Utopia s, 70 bundles hoop iron, Ritchie, Stuart and Co.
India s, 2 cases saddlery, P Grant and Son.

FROM LONDON.

Travancore s, 32 cases champagne, 4 cases santerne and 4 cases chales, C Bouneville and Co.
Aut-lur, 70 cases paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
Strathclyde s, 10 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Mongolia s, 5 cases hams, 4 cases bacon, and 5 cases cheese, Bolton and Co.
Cathay s, 3 cases cochineal, Nagruchund Dhurchurchund; 25 kegs whitelead, Abdoolcurrim Meya Khan.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clive s, 1,183 bags linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 13 bales cotton. Chimondass Mahadewdass; 40 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 73 bales cotton, Mooljee Anundjee.
Stelvio s, 250 casks cocoanut oil, Mooljee Jaitha and Co.
India s, 500 bags myrobollams, Jetha Pursotum; 50 bales hemp rope, Goculdass Callianjee; 22 bales wool, Aboo Bucker Sulleman; 49 bales wool, Teeruthdass Nundrem; 30 bales wool, Nundram Bhagraz; 122 bales cotton, Jairam Dayall; 54 bales cotton, Modonboorall and Co; 260 bales galls, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 75 bales wool, Cullianjee Pitamber.

FOR LONDON.

Venetia s, 14 cases fishmaws, Momed Nuthoo; 4 cases fishmaws, Abdoola Abud Currim; 6 cases fishmaws, Meereally Nuthoo; 13 cases fishmaws, Meereally Munjee; 9 cases fishmaws, Munjee Asaur; 6 cases fishmaws and 2 cases mother of pearl shells, Ludhabhoy Khakey; 7 bales hides, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola and Co; 27 bags galls, Fuckeer Mahamed; 21 bags cotton seed, Allimamed Hasum; 30 packages cloves, Hassumbhoy Thavar; 5 bundles E teeth, Abba Jacoob; 14 bundles E teeth, Surr[illegible] Duv[illegible]; 24 packages cloves, Meerally Soomar; 4 cases fishmaws and 13 cases peacock feather, Meerallebhoy Dama; 136 pieces E teeth, Currimbhoy Alloobhoy; 4 bales hides, Khanbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Venetia s, 10 bales cotton, George Lockart and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Juno s, 2 cases gum olibanum, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Juno s, 52 bales cotton, Thackersey Dewjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Khunda'la s, 95 bales cotton, Khitsidass Hurmookroy; 27 bales cotton, Hunmatram Hothiram.

HIGH COURT.—4TH DECEMBER.

Before the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.

Appeals for hearing.

352-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Pestonjee Dadabhoy and another vs Merwanjee Dhunjibhoy—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.
86-74—Jefferson and Payne—Crustnarao Bhawoo vs Saraswatibai widow and others—Shamrao P and V Hurrychund.
829-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Morarjee Gokuldass and others vs. Parwatibai widow—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
854-67—Jefferson and Payne—Soomar Ahmed and others vs Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubib—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
1018-67—Jefferson and Payne—Soomar Ahmed and others vs Haji Esmail Hajee Habib—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

LONG CAUSE.

116-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Kubbee vs Navibai widow and others—Shapoorji and Thacurdass, Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner and Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.

Before the Honourable Mr JUSTICE GREEN.

LONG CAUSES.

317-74—Shamrao P—Antajee Sakaram Pandit vs Anandrao Venayeck and others—M M Munshi.
448-75—Jefferson and Payne—The Neriad Spinning and W Co vs Annunjee Vishram—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

For argument on a Judges summons.

627-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dadabhoy Peerbhai vs Syed Mira Shaw—Mr. Fletcher.

LONG CAUSES.

267-75—K Motojee—Maneckial Atmaram vs Muncherjee Dinshaw—P Cowasjee.
353-75—Fletcher and Smith—Chunilal Vurjeewundass vs Jeevunbai—P Cowasjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 1.

Smith, Conductor, Bombay Barrack Dept, on duty, from Deolalee.
Beaufort, Lieut, Bombay R A, on duty, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 3.

Smith, Conductor, Bombay Barrack Dept, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Beaufort, Lieut, Bombay R A, on duty, to Kirkee.
Greenaway, Captain, Bengal 10th Lancers, to rejoin, to Umballa.
Gowan, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Derah Gazi Khan.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Dec. 6	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 6	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	„ 10	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australia	„ 11	3 P.M.	No after packet
China	„ 14	4 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	„ 20	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 20	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday .... Dec. 11

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above date.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

3-30 P.M.
Monday.......... Dec. 20

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails. *Supplemental Mails.*
Monday ....Dec. 20 | Monday ....Dec. 27

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 19th May last, it is notified that, as on and after the 4th October next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 3-30 P.M., and registered at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Dec 6	Monday	Dec. 20
„	„ 13	„	„ 27

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformination conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4		0

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Dec. 14	Tuesday	Dec. 28

QUEENSLAND VIA SINGAPORE.

Tuesday..........Dec. 28

NOTICE TO SPORTSMEN.

THE following is printed in the hope that Sporting communities will make public, for mutual benefit, their views regarding the breeding seasons of game in their respective districts:—

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE SHOLAPORE GYMKHANA.

1. Resolved—That, in the Sholapore Collectorate, close seasons be observed between 1st *January and 31st March* for common and painted grouse, and between *15th July and 31st October* for pea-fowl, painted partridge, rain-quail, bustard, florikin, painted snipe, and for such geese, duck, and teal as remain near here—viz., black-backed goose, white-bodied goose teal, whistling teal, spotted-billed duck, pink-headed duck, and also for hares and antelope; and that, for the benefit of coursing, no hares be shot at any time within five miles of camp.

2. Resolved—That a circular be addressed by the Honorary Secretary in the name of the Gymkhana to the European, Parsee, and certain of the native communities, asking those who shoot to adhere to the close season, and begging all to refrain from purchasing game during that period.

3. Resolved—That copies of the above resolutions be forwarded to the Collector, Sholapore, and that he be asked to favour the members of the Gymkhana and to increase the effect of their efforts, by doing what lies in his power to prevent natives from killing and snaring game out of season.

4. Resolved—That copies be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, G.I.P. Railway Gymkhana, Sholapore, with the expression of a hope that he will find it convenient to convene an early meeting with the view of co-operating with the members of this Gymkhana.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS

GELL—December 2nd, the wife of Brigader General Gell, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MORRIS—November 2[illegible]th, at Goosery, the wife of A T Morris, Goosery Cotton Mills, of a son.
MACKENZIE—November 24th, at Barrackpore, the wife of N W Mackenzie, Esq., of a daugater.
TEMPLE—November 30th, at Belvedere, Lady Temple, of a son.

DEATHS.

HOLT—November 29th, the eldest and dearly beloved son of P J Holt, H M B P S, aged 7 years and 7 days.
SPENCER—November 28th, at Sutna, Charles Innes Spencer, M I C E, District Engineer, E I Railway, Jubbulpore Line.
STARTIN—December 1st, at Muttra, from injuries received the previous day while pig-sticking, Lieutenant and Adjutant R Startin.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1875.

FOR obvious reasons, we have refrained till now from saying anything about the resignation by the Hon. Rao Sahib V. N. Mundlik of the disputed seat in the Bombay Town Council. The letter in which Mr. Mundlik has explained his motives for resigning was not before the public, and it was difficult to understand why, after obstinately persisting in a wrong course of conduct for two months, he had at last changed his mind and determined to do what was right. The explanation now given is not in all respects satisfactory. Mr. Mundlik acknowledges that, as soon as the Corporation had at a special meeting distinctly repudiated him as its representative in spite of the active canvass prosecuted on his behalf by influential friends, his position as one of the elected members of the Town Council became untenable. This admission supplies the best possible answer to the question, put by so many of Mr. Mundlik's friends at the special meeting in September, "What is the use of passing a resolution which "can have no legal effect?" The reply was given at the time, that, although the Corporation could not legally unseat a member of the Town Council who had got in by a mistake, reliance might fairly be placed on the honourable feeling of the gentleman himself to retire from the Council as soon as the mistake had been pointed out to him and an explicit declaration made by the men who elect Town Councillors that he did not represent them. Mr. Mundlik has now shown that his opponents took the correct view of the duty he owed to the Corporation. He says that he delayed sending in his resignation, for reasons which do not satisfy our critical judgment, but which, as the affair is now happily at an end, we do not care to examine too closely; and we may take this opportunity of expressing our own opinion that there would have been no delay at all if he had been content to take his own counsel in the first instance, and had not let himself be misled by the prejudiced advice of people who have no sense of public duty or private honour, and who have only two principles of action, to worship their patrons with an unlimited and sickening servility, and to vilify in the most shameless manner and do all in their power to injure whoever has the honour to be accounted their enemy. So far as Mr. Mundlik himself is concerned, it gives us pleasure to accept his resignation as an act worthy of his sincere and independent character. It is proverbially more difficult to repent after one has gone on sinning for some time than at the outset of a career of wrong-doing; and Mr. Mundlik has shown unusual strength of mind and moral courage in resolving to make a voluntary atonement for his error of judgment after having for two whole months successfully set public opinion in Bombay at defiance. With regard to yesterday's election we need make no remark except that it has highly gratified us to note the love of fair play and the cordial good feeling towards Mr. Mundlik's late opponent shown not only by nearly all the European, but also by most of the native, members of the Corporation. Several votes of native gentlemen were given yesterday on the principle laid down by Mr. Shantaram Narayen at the September meeting,—"I am anxious to do justice "*even* to Mr. Maclean"—and nothing could be more creditable to the native members of the Corporation than the strict and invariable observance of such an excellent maxim.

The other piece of business the Municipal Corporation had before it yesterday was also satisfactorily disposed of. It would have been a public scandal if the audacious attempt to divert the Prince's gift to the poor of Bombay from its legitimate purposes to the gratification of what may not unfairly be called the crotchet of a medical man who has made the disease of leprosy his special study had been successful. The meaning of His Excellency the Governor's letter, in which he stated that the Prince of Wales had left a cheque for Rs. 10,000 to be applied "for purposes of "charity," was plain enough, and did not need to be interpreted by the light of the explanatory letters read at yesterday's meeting, from which it appeared that in answer to several applications for aid to local charities His Royal Highness had spoken of leaving a lump sum of money for distribution in Bombay. Dr. Hewlett complained of the conduct of the Municipal authorities in not communicating these letters to him beforehand, so that he might have been spared the ignominy of making himself ridiculous at a public meeting by suggesting a misapplication of the Prince's gift. But surely Dr. Hewlett ought to have made inquiries on his own account before taking up the Leper Hospital scheme in the spirit of a thorough-going partisan. The obvious construction of the Governor's letter was that the money should be given away amongst the most deserving charities of the place; and a man of ordinary prudence would have taken care to satisfy himself that some other construction than this would be justifiable before proposing to the Corporation to vote away the whole of the money for the benefit of a scheme which has no existence. A man who, whenever he gets a whim into his head, makes up his mind to indulge it without considering the wishes or interests of other people, ought not to be surprised when he finds himself in a scrape. It seems to us that the public, on the other hand, has a just right to complain of the organized agitation of Dr. Hewlett and his friends to seize this money and appropriate it to a particular purpose. They did not trouble themselves about the claims of numerous charities which do very good work in Bombay, or try to assign the relative rank of their Leper Hospital in the list of institutions entitled to support. No, they would have their scheme, and their scheme alone; and a clamour was raised against anyone who tried, no matter in what moderate language, to show that there are many poor and sick people in Bombay who have not the misfortune to be afflicted with leprosy but who still ought to have a share of the Prince's bounty. It is painful to see men who ought to know better bent on being so unreasonable. If there had been any sign of a response on the part of the public to the urgent entreaties that have been addressed to them for many months past to subscribe towards the establishment of a Leper Hospital, there would at all events have been some sort of justification for the assertion that a Hospital would be built if the Prince's money were set apart for this particular purpose. But the advocates of the scheme were not ashamed to appear before the Corporation with a blank subscription list, and one of them, Dr. Hewlett, even had the indecency to laugh outright at the absurdity of the notion when Dr. Joynt suggested that the natives should raise a fund for a Leper Hospital among themselves. The way in which the subject was treated shows that a native friend of ours, who shall be nameless, knew the exact meaning of the whole agitation when he told us that native gentlemen had been pestered so long with applications for subscriptions to a Leper Hospital they thought it would be a good way out of the difficulty to get hold of the Prince's money to start with. If, however, they are in earnest about the matter, they ought to make a good subscription themselves first of all, and then they will have a right to be listened to. But even in that case we should be disposed to say that it is the business of Government to look after the lepers with such help as private charity may choose to give, and that the Prince's Rs. 10,000 ought to be distributed among charities of a more catholic character. The appropriation of the money has now been left to a Committee, who will, no doubt, consider all claims fairly before coming to a decision.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE RAJA OF KOLAPORE AT GOA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE PRINCE.)

GOA, 27TH NOVEMBER.

LEARNING that the Raja of Kolapore, and several of the minor Chiefs in the Southern Mahratta Country, were about to leave Bombay for Deogurh in the B. I. S. N. Company's new steamer Puttialla, I managed to get a passage on board through the kindness of Colonel Schneider, who is the Political Agent for the Southern Mahratta provinces. We left Bombay harbour at midnight, and were soon past the inner lightship, the outer lightship, and then the Kennery Lighthouse. The coast slipped from a shadow into outer darkness, and there was nothing better to do than "turn in." The crowd of followers of the Raja slept anywhere about the deck, and under the ship's lights presented a very curious appearance. Some were huddled up in their clothing, others covered their faces in their unfolded turbans, and many sought shelter from the breeze under tables, forms, or even in the vicinity of the capstan, while the ghorawallas slept at the head of their horses, of which there were nearly a dozen on board. The Rajas did not care to go to sleep, and, borrowing a light from some of their servants, proceeded to play cards in their cabins. They were just like schoolboys at home, when they indulge surreptitiously in games in their dormitories, and fear that every step is the master's. When anybody passed the Rajas, cabin out went the lights, so that it was supposed they had gone to bed; but Colonel Schneider, who is a sort of father to the "little kings," suspecting that something was irregular, discovered them all deeply engaged in the mysteries of "pucheesa." Then the lights were put out in earnest, and the little fellows were sent off to bed. Colonel Schneider's guests slept on the skylights on deck, and a deliciously cool night soon glided into an equally delicious morning. The mountain ranges on the shore could be seen clothed in purple, and the blue waters around were studded with the white sails of native fishing boats. During the day the time was spent in the delightful *dolce far niente* of passenger life on smooth Indian seas. The small kings examined the ship with great curiosity, talked with their followers, however humble they might be, exchanged salaams with the passengers, or asked information about the strange things they saw around them from Mr. Hammick, of the Civil Service, who is Assistant Resident and tutor of several of the Southern Mahratta Chiefs. The Puttialla is the latest addition to the splendid fleet of the B. I. S. N. Company. She came to India with a great reputation for speed, and is likely to sustain it. She can do her ten or eleven knots an hour with great ease. She is exceedingly comfortable, from the satin-wood saloon of the first-class passengers to the quarters of the second-class and deck passengers. She is moreover as neat a ship as can be seen anywhere, and is in all respects a credit to the enterprising company she belongs to. Her tonnage is 1,400, and her horse power is about 250. When the Puttialla had been inspected, the small kings took to playing games with each other. Sometimes they would sit cross-legged on the deck and play at a peculiar game which requires three long dice and a piece of cloth like a Maltese cross stamped with checks like a chess-board. Sometimes they would play at draughts, in which they showed considerable skill. One of the most interesting games that was played was that which took place between the Maharaja of Kolapore and the Chief of Meeruj. Both boys sat cross-legged on one of the forms near the skylight. Kolapore, a good-natured lad, who is always smiling or looking wonderingly with open mouth and large bright eyes, was completely mastered by Meeruj, a little thin Brahmin, about seven years of age, with a sharp and pretty face and singularly bright eyes. Little Meeruj would watch Kolapore's play with the greatest eagerness, and when a move was made would pounce at once like a cat upon the Maharaja's mistakes. The game was very amusing, and spectators considered that if Meeruj grows up as sharp as he has begun the early part of his existence he will be a singularly clever individual. The Chiefs on board were His Highness Sivajee Maharaj Chhatrapati of Kolapore, aged 12, a Mahratta by caste, and representing the junior branch of the descendants of Sivajee the great, the founder of the Mahratta dynasty; Raghunathrao Bhonsle, Sir Desai of Sawuntwarree, a Mahratta, aged 1[illegible]; Venkatrao Ghorapade Raje, Chief of Mudhole, a Mahratta, aged 15; Gangadhawai Putwurdhun, Chief of Meeruj, a Brahmin, aged seven. Besides being accompanied by Colonel Schneider and Mr. Hammick, the boys were attended by Rao Bahadoor Madhvrao Vasudeo Burvay, the State Kharbaree, an able and intelligent Brahmin, and Madhunrao Moreshwur, Chief of Bowda, a Brahmin boy, aged 16. All the boys played games with each other—not the romping games that an English boy would probably indulge in, but quiet games either of chance or skill. It was singularly suggestive of the change that has come over the Southern Mahratta Country to see the Maharaja of Kolapore and little Sawuntwarree playing together; for the Chiefs of Kolapore and Sawuntwarre used to be hereditary foes. Those who are familiar with Mahratta history will remember how, because the great Mogul at Delhi presented a former Chief of Sawuntwarree with some peacock feathers, emblems of royalty, the Maharaja of Kolapore was so incensed that forthwith a long and bitter war ensued between the rival principalities. Here, however, on board the Puttialla, the Chiefs of Kolapore and Sawuntwarree were oblivious of rivalry except in play, and it is to be hoped that the hatchet has been buried never to be raised again. One of the features of life on board was the playing of the Maharaja's band. About two dozen men squatted on deck, and Mr. DeSouza. an old Portuguese in seedy grey clothing and a small military cap with a very large peak, led them. A rope separated the band from the saloon deck. Here, leaning against the rope, sits a cornopean player, blowing as if a wager depended upon the result; up there on a bundle of sails squats a Seedee boy thrashing his triangles and grinning considerably. A little Mahratta boy with a green coat but no cap stands beside the triangle player pouring his soul into a piccolo; a Mahratta lad with a large white turban beats the big drum vigorously; the oboe player, in the centre of the group, sits with his instrument between his feet. The old Portuguese leader beats time with the forefinger of his right hand, and when he feels more than usually excited, thrusts his left hand deeply into his jacket pocket and steps forward among the crowd, bringing his long pliant finger dangerously close to the nose of some energetic fifer or drummer. None of the bandsmen played with music in front of him; but, notwithstanding this and the strange mixture of nationalities, they contrived to play some very tolerable music. In the evening, after passing Viziadroog and some other interesting and famous forts on shore, and one or two mosques that shone prettily in the light of the setting sun, we turned into the estuary that leads up to Deogurh.

In consequece of their coste none of the Rajas could take food cooked on board; and it had been arranged by telegraph that dinner should be ready for them at Deogurh. The creek at the end of which Deogurh is situated was wrapped in total darkness. Not even the celebrated old Fort of Deogurh on the hill at the mouth of the creek was visible. Some of us left in boats for Deogurh. When we neared the shore, a number of tall, thin, nearly naked coolies stood in the water with rude torches formed by a slit bamboo stick with a half cocoanut filled with oil and wick upon the top. The company had to be carried on shore by natives, because of the slimy condition of the foreshore. The Rajas dined in a little native house, and while they were thus engaged the Europeans of the company were closely studied by the aborigines. By torchlight, a number of the koonbees or agriculturists were pointed out to us as specimens of the agrarian classes in the Concan. More miserable looking creatures I have seldom seen. They were like skeletons; they were densely ignorant; they could not tell their age—they knew nothing about it; they said their father's name was Bapoo, and so far as I could gather Bapoo was the father of the whole community of agriculturists. If all the koonbees in the Concan are like those I saw Government should endeavour to do something for them. They are evidently ground to death by the khotes or superior holders of the land, and I could well believe that they are thankful when they get as much as Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 a month from the hotes to support themselves and their families. The Prince has been shown a number of wonderful sights in India, but he ought to be shown a Deogurh koonbee by the flare of a torchlight to realise how deeply sunk in misery and poverty many of the subjects of his future Empire are. We left Deogurh about ten o'clock and reached the steamer without any accident; steam was got up again; the little kings, with their stomachs well filled, went off to sleep without thinking of gambling; and in two or three hours we were passing through a sea of phosphorescent fire, well on the way to the grim rocks of Vingorla.

At daybreak next morning, we sighted Aguada Fort, a hill on which there are several pretty white buildings. The May Frere was in the stream, waiting for the arrival of the Serapis. Aguada may be considered the mouth of Goa harbour. It would be difficult to conceive a more lovely estuary from its beginning at Aguada Lighthouse to its termination near Old Goa. It abounds in lovely bays, fringed to the water's edge with palm trees, with here and there peeping out among them the peculiar tall roof that is characteristic of the houses in this little Portuguese territory. The province of Goa has been described to me by an old and well-known resident, Mr. Major, as like a man's spread hand—only, every finger is a creek running deep into the land, sometimes even touching the feet of the blue ghauts that rise far away in the back-ground. Goa territory is about sixty miles by forty, but with such rich soil and extensive water communication to all parts of it, it ought to be capable under an energetic Government of producing a splendid revenue. At present there is not a railway in Goa, although I hear that a British company, well known in Bombay, intend to make one shortly between Goa and Dharwar, thus tapping the cotton districts that lie beyond Goa. The only great public work in the territory is the long causeway that connects New Goa and Old Goa, the splendid buildings of which are now left apparently to a few priests and jackals. There is a lack of life about Goa which strikes a stranger. A sign of the poverty of the little country is perhaps the fact that the land at Caboo—the Viceroy or Governor General's house at the end of Goa Island adjoining the sea,—is covered with jungle which swarms with tigers and cheetahs. But let us return to our sheep. When the Puttialla stopped off Aguada, the Fort saluted the Maharaja with nineteen guns, and the adjutant of the troops, a dark military gentleman with blue uniform, large shako, and black kid gloves, came off with a message that he had to do the honours as the Commandant of the Fort was ill. He was introduced to the little Rajas, who were adorned with jewels and fine raiment. Ordinarily on board there was nothing to mark them out as persons of distinction; but on this morning they had been roused early to don the costume of nobility. The adjutant accompanied the party, along the lovely winding creek, to Goa, one of the prominent objects of which that first attracted attention was a white monument to Albuquerque, the discoverer and warrior, who first took Goa from the Mahrattas. We anchored in front of the city of New Goa. A long line of well-built houses ran along the water's edge. In front of us lay one or two stone piers built of red laterite. To the left of one of these—that is in the direction of Old Goa, further up the creek—lay the Governor's Palace, a large plain pink building, with white edged windows, and a green verandah running along the centre. The roofs of the Palace—for every room seems to have a roof—are very tall, and have an abrupt slope, for the purpose, I suppose, of carrying rain off rapidly. A short flight of steps leads down to the water's edge, and the little platform at the top of the steps is ornamented with quaint white wooden busts of Queens, something like abandoned figure-heads. Opposite the steps a pretty barge was riding at anchor, and the water between us and shore was filled with barges and rude native boats managed by muscular naked natives. Two Aides-de-Camp of His Excellency Joao Tavares D'Almeida, Councillor and Lieutenant-General of the Portuguese army, and Viceroy and Governor-General of the King of Portugal's dominions in India, came off on board and arranged with Colonel Schneider for an interview between the Viceroy and the Maharaja of Kolapore. At about nine o'clock the Viceroy's barge, which was rowed by stout Goanese who wore red caps high in front and low behind, the fronts filled by large silver crests of the Portuguese royal arms, came alongside the Puttialla, and the Maharaja and the little Rajas and Colonel Schneider went ashore. Near the Palace a Portuguese band was drawn up together with troops, and the pier adjoining the Palace and the "Grand Square" of the town was filled with a crowd of Portuguese officials, military and civil. The Maharaja was conducted to the front of the Palace, where a guard of honour was drawn up. He was met at the top of the steps by the Viceroy, who, it was expected, would come to the foot of them to meet the Maharaja, and conducted through a number of large dreary halls, adorned with dilapidated portraits of former Viceroys of India, some of whom were represented in quaint ruffs and costumes to the grand reception hall, an airy building adjoining the water. The roof was high and conical like its shape outside, and at one end of the hall there was a gallery for musicians and at the other a chair upon a scarlet dais, looking down upon which was a picture of the last Queen of Portugal—a picture to which the Goanese grandees are expected to bow at least once a year. The Viceroy introduced Mr. Albuquerque, a descendant of the great Albuquerque, and his principal officers to the Raja and the Chiefs of Sawuntwarree, Mudhole, and Meeruj, who sat on Kolapore's left. This ceremony lasted about ten minutes, after which the Maharaja rose, and the Viceroy conducted him through several lines of the portraits of his predecessors to the top of the main staircase. A carriage in waiting at the door of the Palace drove the Maharaja and his companions to a building in which food had been prepared for them by non-secular hands.

Colonel Schneider, Colonel Lyon, Mrs. and Miss Lyon, Mr. Spence (C.S.), Mr. Hammick (C.S.), and several others made an excursion up the estuary to Old Goa. The tide was running strongly against us, but fourteen oarsmen who sang and chattered and yelled enthusiastically all the way made light of the journey, which was reached in about two hours' time. Lovely scenery met the eye at every turn. On one hill the Jesuit College looked like an old castle on the Rhine; and other buildings emerging upon the blue waters from groves of trees helped to carry out the illusion. The old town of Goa is one of the most beautiful places on the face of the earth. It is filled with groves, rising ground, and handsome houses; but after all it is like a Dead Sea apple, beautiful to behold only on the outside. Long grass grows up to the doorsteps of palatial buildings; the walls are broken down and in ruins and overgrown with rank vegetation; the Cathedrals, splendid relics of the past glory of the Portuguese power and priesthood in India, are deserted by all but a few monks, while jackals howl disconsolately at the mouldering and gigantic portals. Old Goa is a City of the Dead, a younger Nineveh or Memphis; an epitome of desolation. It had to be deserted many years ago because of the plagues that decimated the people. Doubtless the plague was due to the swamps of mangrove that surrounded and still surround the ancient city. Your readers are probably acquainted with the appearance of the See—a gigantic Cathedral white without, and within divided into Chapels full of gilded altars and silver censers. Banners are suspended across the roof of the nave; and the choir, with its somewhat theatrical tapestry, its old organ, its tumbledown blackwood reading stand, is a strange mixture of faded symbols of pristine greatness and signs of present religious fervour. The Church of Bom Jesus, which contains the Sarcophagus of Saint Xavier, is not far from the See, and is reached by faded dusty lanes where the cactus is pushing the old red laterite walls to the ground. St. Xavier's splendid tomb, surrounded by relics and the offerings of people who imagine they have been cured by his virtues, is too well known to Bombay people to need further description. The excursionists returned to the Puttialla at four o'clock, after which the Raja of Kolapore and the other Rajas received the Portuguese Viceroy on board with honours. The ceremony took place on the saloon deck, and was soon over, being terminated by a distribution of pan soparee and garlands of flowers. While we were at dinner that night we heard guns firing at Aguada Fort, and shortly afterwards news was brought on board that the Serapis with the Prince had arrived at the mouth of the harbour. Early next morning, the Puttialla left for Deogurh with the Rajas, and a number of the passengers parted from Captain Crowder with considerable regret.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE.

GOA, 27TH NOVEMBER.

This morning, His Excellency the Viceroy intended to visit the Prince; but His Royal Highness graciously intimated that he would dispense with the ceremony and land at nine o'clock. Goa was thrown into a *furore*. The little population was dressed in its best, and a general holiday was proclaimed. All the horse conveyances, of which there are about a dozen in Goa, were engaged beforehand; so was every mancheel, a peculiar apparatus like a low doolie in which people are carried along by natives who rest the poles of the vehicle upon their heads. The windows of the houses in the square opposite the pier were filled with Portuguese and Goanese ladies, dressed in exceedingly gay costumes. Near the Palace the troops of the Viceroy were drawn up, and a musical band paraded the main street. At nine o'clock the pretty clean-looking May Frere steamed up the harbour and anchored off the Palace. The Viceroy then went off to meet H. R. H. and conducted him to the State Barge, which had the Portuguese flag flying at the stern, while the oarsmen with the strange silver-mounted red hats looked even more spruce than they did yesterday when they attended upon the Rajas. The Prince, accompanied by all his staff, entered the barge, and was pulled to the pier, where all the officials of Goa were assembled to receive him. The troops presented arms and the band played "God save the Queen" and a little battery near the Palace fired a Royal salute. When the Prince reached the end of the jetty, by which time he had shaken hands with most of the officials, the Portuguese ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and the crowd attempted to raise a cheer. H. R. H. proceeded to inspect the guard of honour, after which, accompanied by the Viceroy, he entered the Palace, and was conducted to the grand reception hall, through corridors filled with portraits and huge brass-bound chests containing archives. After having a short interview with the Viceroy, the Prince returned to the jetty. The houses built into the picturesque palm-crowned hill in front of the Palace were crowded with people, and the Secretariat windows immediately adjoining the Palace framed thousands of dusky faces. The Prince acknowledged the enthusiasm of the people and entered the steam launch of the Serapis, which proceeded rapidly up the estuary to Old Goa. It is needless to say that H. R. H. was enchanted with the scenery of the creek and the venerable ecclesiastical ruins of the desolate city. After spending an hour or two at the See, the ruined Palace of the Inquisition, and the edifice of Bom Jesus, where he was deeply interested in the tomb of St. Xavier and its surrounding relics, the Prince went down the old Quay, which used to be a busy thoroughfare, but is now but a lane fringed by ruins and shrubs and palm-trees, where he entered the steam launch and proceeded rapidly to New Goa. He entertained the Viceroy at luncheon on board the May Frere, after which he thanked His Excellency for the attentions he had shown him, and returned to the Serapis, which was lying about three miles off the Fort of Aguada, or altogether about twelve miles from Goa. The Raleigh lay upon one side of the royal ship and the Osborne on the other, and from any of the ships a pretty view could be obtained of the entrance to Goa harbour guarded on one side by the Lighthouse and Fort of Aguada, and on the other by the peninsula of Cabo (or Cape), from among the jungles of which could be seen the white walls of a solitary Convent.

A HORRIBLE TALE ABOUT THE ADVENTURES OF TWO "SPECIALS."

Meeting Sir Bartle Frere among the Prince's suite near the Palace, I represented that the special correspondent of the *Graphic* and myself had arrived at Goa in the Puttialla, and that as she had left early in the morning we saw no fate before us but that of being belated in Goa for a few days, by which time the Prince would probably have reached Colombo. Sir Bartle spoke to Captain Tryon, who kindly offered us accommodation on board his man-of-war, the Raleigh. Here was a stroke of good fortune! Learning that the Serapis was not likely to leave Goa until daybreak, the *Graphic* and I did not quit the quaint pier near the Palace until a little after four o'clock in the afternoon, and we imagined that we had ample time to reach in a few hours not only the Raleigh but the May Frere which was to carry the Prince's despatches to Bombay in time for the next outgoing mail. Our calculations were, however, a little too sanguine, as subsequent events will show. The ordinary Goa boat is a long narrow contrivance, with an apartment for passengers at one end covered with dried palm leaves. It is generally manned by three naked oarsmen and a boy at the helm. The oarsmen do their work with the rudest of tools, their oar being simply a rough bamboo pole with a round piece of wood tied to one end, so that the apparatus looks like a large wooden spoon. The men pulled stoutly at first, and we neared Aguada in a short time. Here, however, the tide was flowing so strongly up the harbour that we could make little or no way against it. After a painful struggle, we got within a hundred yards of the May Frere, and the anxious specials made certain that they would be able to post their letters in time for Monday's paper and the English mail. They exhorted the boatmen to pull with all their might, but progress was exasperatingly slow. The May Frere was seen to be getting up steam. The specials grew more excited and encouraged the boatmen. Joy! Another fifty yards would bring us to the gangway of the steamer. The specials took out their cheroots and their packets and for the moment resigned themselves to the luxury of confident hope. But the cheroots had not been lighted before the boatmen raised a yell, and when the specials rose from the bottom of the boat, where they had been endeavouring to strike a light behind the shelter from the breeze afforded by their sun helmets, they saw, to their intense mortification, the May Frere steaming off! Alas! All hope of catching the Bombay post was now knocked down and irretrievably shattered. If the newspaper reading public were as disappointed at not receiving early intelligence of the doings of the Prince of Wales at Goa as we were at not being able to send it to them, great indeed must have been their sorrow. The boatmen, to add to the unhappiness of the specials, wished to return, as the waves would soon be coming into the boat, and darkness was fast gathering over the face of land and sea. However, as we were eight miles from Goa, we decided that it would be better to push on; and partly by very strong expostulations, delivered in forcible English, which probably they did not understand, but chiefly doubtless by allusions to *buckshessh*, which there is no mistake whatever that they comprehended, we made them turn the boat's head again to sea. Opposite Aguada Lighthouse the boatmen pulled for at least a half hour without being able to move the boat more than ten yards. We shouted, "Wah, Wah," "Chirrymirry," and "Shabash," and the oarsmen replied with shouts of the same kind and took furious dips with their "spoons," but the spurt only lasted a few minutes, and the exhausted boatmen settled down to their mild steady pull, which did barely more than keep us in the same position. It was not a pleasant situation to be tossing about on the bar at Aguada with no light in sight but the Lighthouse, the glimmer of the lamps of the Serapis in the distance, and the stars overhead. The desperate specials took to the oars themselves, and slow but certain progress was made for some time. At last we cleared the bar and the current ran less strongly against us. The boatmen resumed their oars, and, by shouting and getting them into a little excitement, we gradually drew nearer to the fleet. One little wiry fellow who pulled stroke was a marvel of pluck and endurance. His excited "yah, yah," which was not unlike the bark of a dog, and which he followed invariably by some quick vigorous strokes, cheered on his older companions. Had it not been for his good spirits, it is doubtful whether your correspondent would ever have had the pleasure of reaching the hospitable deck of the Raleigh. We reached the Osborne at last, and although we were a little disappointed to find that the Raleigh lay the furthest away, we were still thankful to notice that there were no signs of the fleet moving away for some time longer. The oarsmen, who thought their heavy task was done, took up their oars again reluctantly; but in a short time we heard the welcome "boat ahoy!" sounded from the shadowy black mass that stood for the Raleigh. Ropes were dropped for us alongside the ladder that hung down the sides of the ship, but our oarsmen were so exhausted that they had not sufficient strength to seize them and pull up their boat, which bumped heavily against the Raleigh's iron ribs, upon which waves were breaking and running off again with phosphorescent crests. We took hold of the ropes ourselves, and in a few seconds more were safely upon deck. We received a warm welcome on board the Raleigh from the first officer of the watch, and the ship's bell had not rang out the hour of nine before two hungry specials were forgetting their sorrows in the presence of the great joy of cold roast lamb and beer. At midnight Sir Bartle Frere telegraphed from the Serapis to the Raleigh asking whether we were on board. Here endeth the story of the arduous journey of two "specials" from Goa to the Prince's fleet against wind and tide. I may mention, however, that some midshipmen of the Raleigh, who started in the forenoon for a shooting expedition near Aguada, fared somewhat unfortunately. On nearing the shore their boat was filled with heavy surf rollers, and they had to swim ashore. One of them cut his foot badly on a broken bottle, and another was stung so severely on the arm by a jellyfish that he sank at first from sheer pain. Both of these unfortunates are, however, getting along all right now.

BEYPORE, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

We left Goa at daybreak yesterday. Nothing of any importance took place during the journey. The Serapis took the lead, and the Osborne followed behind the Serapis, the Raleigh taking up a position on the right of the Osborne. Admirable equal distance was maintained between the three ships during the whole of the voyage to Beypore, which we reached to-day (Monday) at eleven o'clock. We could see Calicut in the distance, and wondered whether it is still as famous for calico as it used to be when it gave the name to that much admired fabric. Opposite Beypore a number of native craft were cruising about, all decorated with flags. The news of the Prince's approach had evidently got widely spread about among the native community, for several of the craft, with their decks crowded by people, came as near the Serapis as they dared in the hope of catching even a distant glimpse of the Prince. About twelve o'clock a small steam launch, with Mr. Robinson, the late acting Governor of Madras, and now senior member of the Duke of Buckingham's Council, left Beypore for the Serapis. The result of Mr. Robinson's interview was that the Prince and his suite decided not to land at Beypore. Cholera is said still to be alarming in the vicinity of Beypore, and hence the determination of His Royal Highness not to run the risk of landing. Mr. Robinson left the Serapis and returned to Beypore about one o'clock, and at two His Royal Highness killed time by visiting the Raleigh, where he was received by Captain Tryon, with the usual honours. The fleet are expected to leave Beypore and proceed to Colombo at five o'clock this afternoon.

THE HUMBUG ABOUT THE ELPHINSTONE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In Saturday's *Gazette* was a report of a meeting of the Elphinstone Spinning and Weaving Company's shareholders, and in to-day's *Gazette* is a paragraph, taking notice of a correspondent, who has come out with a most flattering panegyric of Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwala, praising that gentleman's *self-denial and generosity.* With the object of disabusing people's minds of all false ideas on the subject, allow me to lay before your readers certain circumstances in connection with the humbug perpetrated by Mr. Hormusjee at the expense of the shareholders of the above company.

A short time ago, when the spinning and weaving mania was at its height, amongst other noble patriots who came out ostensibly to promote, for India's good, the industry above alluded to, their real object being to fill their own pockets and have some patronage at their disposal, was Mr. Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwala, who started the "Elphinstone S. and W. Co.," taking care, of course, that the articles of association contained the requisite, and now-a-days indispensable (so far as the taking care of "dowb" is concerned) clauses to secure, perhaps for life, to Hormusjee the commission on the transactions of the company.

Now, the question here arises what right had the promoter, Mr. Hormusjee, to insert in the deed such a clause or clauses for his own benefit and to the detriment of the shareholders? His friends might reply to this, that commission is given by all the Bombay spinning and weaving companies to their agents, and the shareholders of these companies have not objected to it. But it certainly is no argument to say that an immoral act is sanctified by most people indulging in it. People who, without any moral turpitude, pocket thousands of rupees that should legitimately go towards the payment of dividends, ought to show what they are taking the money for. They run no commensurate pecuniary risk, and as to the assistance they render the companies in the discharge of the office duties, a man with the most ordinary abilities can perform the same duties at Rs. 300 to 400 per month. Well, to resume the subject, some time afterwards, owing to a change of mind on the part of the general public, and of the shareholders of the Elphinstone in particular, it was found difficult to pay the calls, and ultimately they decided on having the company wound up. Thereupon Hormusjee naturally felt anxious about his life commission, for which he had, he thought, no legal hold on the shareholders, and adopted with the sanction and support of his friends, who were also in the *direction* perhaps, the manœuvres, by which he succeeded in securing something for himself from the wreck. The meeting convened for the purpose of getting the winding up resolution passed was presided over by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, well known as the bosom friend of Hormusjee's, who, on behalf of himself and his co-directors, read the report, in which the astounding fact of Mr. Hormusjee's having abandoned the idea of exacting from the shareholders any compensation on account of the commission was announced. I am surprised the shareholders present at the meeting did not rise *en masse* from their seats and throw themselves at the feet of Mr. Hormusjee to show their sense of his munificence in relinquishing his claim to money to which he never had any right, at least no moral right, and which claim would certainly have been disputed, if Hormusjee had tried to exercise it.

Then arose Mr. Tapidas Varjdas, whom the *Rast Goftar* once called the "Framjee Cowasjee of the day," who brought forth a resolution—of course with the certainty of having it passed by a majority of votes secured beforehand—that Mr. Hormusjee be appointed liquidator to wind up the company, and his remuneration be 5 per cent. on the return assets.

This, of course, made poor Hormusjee stand up on his legs to disavow all intention on his part to take any remuneration whatever. I hope Hormusjee made himself look quite serious, when matters came to this pass, just to show his audience that he was not playing with their feelings, as a cat does with a mouse. When, however, matters reached this crisis, old Mr. Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, another well-wisher of Mr. Hormusjee's, interfered with the object of making Hormusjee see the foolishness of his act of abnegation, and ultimately succeeded in making Mr. Hormusjee consent to take the liquidator's 5 per cent. commission, of course doing a certain amount of violence to his feelings. Poor fellow! It is not his fault; he wanted to be honest and honourable, but no one would let him.

It is all very well, bad as the world is acknowledged to be, for people, who profess to be gentlemen, to go on quietly benefitting themselves at the expense of their idiotic victims; but it is really too bad to insult the common sense of the community, by getting up such an unmitigated farce as that described above.

In conclusion let me tell you that I am not the only man to entertain the opinion expressed above.

December 3. A. B

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

THE VICEROY.

ALLAHABAD, 3rd Dec.

The Viceroy, on completing his present tour in Rajpootana, will leave Agra by special train for Calcutta about midday on Tuesday.

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT.

Regarding the fatal accident to Lieut. Startin, of the 10th Hussars, it is stated that while he and two others were pursuing a pig the animal suddenly jinked under one horse and nearly upset him; at the same moment Mr. Startin, following at a rapid pace, cannoned against him, and both came down together. In the fall the spear of the first horse's rider caught Mr. Startin in the breast to the left, a little below the collar bone, and passed right through him, coming out at the right shoulder.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CELEBRATION OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES'S BIRTHDAY AT WINDSOR.

LONDON, 1st Dec.

The 31st anniversary of the birth of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was celebrated at Windsor Castle to-day amid great rejoicings. Besides the Queen and other members of the Royal Family there were present Her Majesty the Queen of Denmark and the Princess Thyra of Denmark.

THE PURCHASE OF THE SUEZ CANAL SHARES.

The Foreign Press expresses apprehension lest in consequence of the recent transfer of shares, England should acquire the exclusive possession of the Suez Canal, and therefore insists on the maintenance of its neutrality. The Russian press maintains silence on the subject.

THE TROOPSHIPS.

Her Majesty's Troopships Euphrates homeward, and the Crocodile outward bound, have passed through the Suez Canal.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, 1st Dec.

Prince Gortschakoff has arrived here from St-Petersburg, and has been admitted to lengthy conferences with the Emperor and Prince Bismarck.

THE SPANISH CORTES.

MADRID, 1st Dec.

It is announced that the Cortes will recommence sitting on the 1st February next.

LONDON, 1st Dec.

3 per cent. Consols for Account	93⅝ ex-dividend
5 per cent. French Rente 1875	103⅛
Bar Silver	56⅜
Exchange on India	1s. 9⅝ to 9/16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	91⅝
4½ do. do.	92⅝
5½ do. do.	96⅝

LONDON, 2nd Dec.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 4 11/16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but unchanged.

7lbs. Shirtings	6s. 9d.
8¼lbs. do	8s.
40s. Mule Twist	0.11¼

The Market rate of discount is ⅛ lower than the Bank rate.

The sum of £115,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival Australia on the 30th ultimo.

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal.—Timor on the 30th ultimo.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 3rd Dec., 7-20 A. M.

Steamer Assam, from Aden, arrived.

GALLE, 3rd Dec., 10 A. M.

H. M. S. Doris and Topaze arrived; former yesterday, latter to-day.

GALLE, 3rd Dec., 12-5

H. M. S. Lily sailed for Singapore.

The Maharajah of Joudhpore will arrive in Agra on the 9th, travelling by the Rajpootana State Railway *en route* to Calcutta.

There are this year so many as 2,373 candidates for the Entrance, and 575 for the First Arts' Examination of the Calcutta University. The examination will commence on Monday.

The consecration of the Memorial Church of All Souls at Cawnpore will take place at 11 A.M. on the 8th December. After the ceremony there will be a luncheon, the *Pioneer* says, given at the public expense to all visitors.

Opium-packing is at present being busily carried on at Gazipur, and the despatch of the chests to Calcutta was to have begun on the 25th ultimo. The number of chests to be forwarded this year will not exceed twenty-one thousand.

The maximum and minimum time occupied by messages in transit from the United Kingdom to Bombay by the Indo-European telegraph on the 3rd Dec. was 32 hours 5 minutes and 54 minutes respectively, the average time being 18 hours 51 minutes.

About one hundred men, a similar number of women, and some 200 children of H. M.'s. 85th Regiment, arrived at Lucknow from Meerut last week. The regiment itself has gone to Delhi to take part in the Camp of Exercise, and will not arrive at Lucknow until the end of February or probably early in March of next year.

The Bangalore paper states that Dr. Maclean, the Canarese Translator to the Madras Government, who was lately appointed tutor to His Highness the Maharaja, is to get Rs. 1,800 per month, besides free quarters. He will take charge of his office after the Prince of Wales leaves the province in the early part of next month.

It was stated last week that Nouroz Khan had settled down at Shamansur Kheyl, plundering travellers through the Tatra Pass. A Peshawur correspondent of the *Pioneer* has just sent that paper more information concerning the vigorous outlaw. Zerdast Khan despatched some of Shere Ali's troops from Lalpura against the freebooter; but, after a skirmish, they had to fall back on Lalpura and wait for reinforcements. Meanwhile Nouroz Khan and his fellows hold the Tatra Pass, putting a stop to all traffic, and waylaying unwary travellers.

The 23rd Brigade R. A. will move as under—Head-quarters and No. 4 Battery leave Morar on the 7th December, Agra on the 19th December, Allahabad on the 22nd December, Deolalee Depot, 24th December. Embark at Bombay on December 31st, 1875. The Brigade will proceed as far as Allahabad under command of Colonel C. M. Young, R. A., where he will be relieved by Colonel Pipon, C. B., who takes the Brigade to England. The following officers go with headquarters:—Lieutenant-Colonel D. F. J. Newall, Lieutenant Colonel A. D. Denniss, Lieutenant Colonel G. H. Stone, Captain and Adjutant E. J. Machell, Quarter Master J. McKenna; Surgeon Major A. Maclean, in medical charge.

The site for the new India Museum building in London has been selected. We read in the *Globe* of Nov. 12th that the Government have directed notices to be given for a bill to acquire as a site for public offices the ground extending from the new public offices and the India Office to Great George-street and the park, including Charles-street, King-street, Delahay-street, Duke-street, the remainder of the west side of Parliament-street, and the north side of Great George street. This is the site that Dr. Forbes Watson has so long proposed should be chosen, and the result will be that a fine square of public buildings will be completed near the Houses of Parliament; at the same time the position is a very central one, being about equi-distant from the great public buildings in London, having the Albert Hall and South Kensington Museum on the extreme west, and the Bank and Royal Exchange on the extreme east, whilst the British Museum occupies the northern point with the Courts of Law lying between, and all the clubs and West-End portions of London close at hand.

Mr. E. B. Peacock, a son of Sir B. Peacock, late Judge of the Small Cause Court of Delhi, has been removed to the Gurgaon district. As long ago as the month of April of the present year, three or four suits having been filed by shopkeepers at Delhi against Mr. Peacock in his own court, the Commissioner brought the matter to the notice of the Local Government, inasmuch as no other court having jurisdiction to try the cases, they must, as the law stood, have come on for hearing before Mr. Peacock himself. Before the cases came on, Mr. Peacock was called upon by Government for an explanation, which was given, to the effect that he had paid some of the debts, and was about to pay the remainder. The Local Government, however, considered that such a state of things was not entirely satisfactory, and that an early opportunity should be taken of relieving him of his duties as officiating Small Cause Court Judge, and, as some of the suits which had given rise to the investigation were still undecided, the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi was invested for the nonce with the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge, in order to dispose of them. This was done in the month of August last, when *razeenamahs* were filed in all the cases, and this interesting litigation came to an end.

In reviewing the operations of the Madras Philharmonic Society during the past season, the eleventh since its formation, the Committee (in the report just issued) have the pleasure of congratulating members on the success which continues to attend their efforts. As an experiment, two of the concerts last season were given in the afternoon, commencing at 5 o'clock instead of in the evening, at 9 o'clock. Both of these were well attended, and the Committee, believing that a large proportion of subscribers prefer the earlier hour, advise a repetition of this experiment during the ensuing season. The Society has sustained a great loss in Mr. Reeves, who has gone home. The Committee feel sure that the ability, zeal, and good temper he displayed in the post of honorary Director of Music, will be remembered kindly both by performers and non-performers. Many others of the oldest and most ardent supporters of the Society also left Madras towards the close of last season, but happily several are expected to return in the beginning of next cold weather, and the Committee trust that the ensuing season will be marked with as much success and progress as its predecessors. The thanks of the Society are due to the Madras public for their liberal support. The Committee have in view a reduction in the rates of subscription and admission to the Concerts. The accounts show a debit balance of Rs. 42, but there are few liabilities, and the property of the Society in instruments, music, &c., being now very considerable, its condition financially is completely solvent.

A correspondent sends to the *Madras Mail* the following description of the semi-royal manner in which the employès of the South Indian Railway welcomed Mr. Betts on his arrival at Negapatam from England on the 26th ultimo.—"The railway station was very grandly decorated with flowers and leaves, &c., the decoration was very good, and the committee who had the management of the reception deserve great praise. A flower pandal was erected extending from the platform to the entrance of the room in which Mr. Betts usually conducts his business, over the door of which the word "welcome" was placed. The flooring was richly carpeted; and several fog or detonating signals were placed on the line by way of salute. A band was in attendance to discourse sweet music, and in fact, everything was done to give grandeur to the reception. At about 3 30 P.M., the platform was well filled. A few ladies also put in an appearance to grace the scene. I am sure many more would have been there, but the weather was threatening. The train was very punctual, as exactly at 4 o'clock it was sighted. The carriage in which Mr. Betts was conveyed was made to stop opposite the flower pandal, and when the mob caught sight of him, they cheered heartily. The station master was deputed by the committee to do the usual Oriental honour of placing a garland round the neck of Mr. Betts. The garland was a very magnificent one, bought at Tanjore. After shaking hands with a few of the visitors present Mr. Betts was conducted to his room, where an address of welcome was read to him. He replied very briefly. He thanked them for the address, and stated he was happy that he had the satisfaction of knowing he had gained the confidence and attachment of his employès. He visited the workshops to see the Royal carriage being completed; and at nine o'clock he attended a display of fire works which were got up in honour of his arrival. The employès deserve great praise for having given their worthy chief such a hearty reception."

We take the following extract from the *Pall Mall Gazette*. It may perhaps interest mofussil magistrates:—"A singular application has been made to the Queen's Bench Division to compel justices to state a case on a conviction of a publican. The conviction was for his allowing a man to become drunk on his premises, and the evidence was to the effect that the man was found helpless in a ditch not far from the public house, and the publican himself admitted that the man had been in his house some hours, and had after drink at other places, four or five glasses of whisky, but he contended that the man left his house sober and saying that he could have stood more. The Court immediately observed that this was not a question of law but one of pure fact for the magistrates, and that they therefore could not interfere with their decision. It is indeed difficult to conceive a question more emphatically one of fact; and though as such it was the subject of a conflict of evidence, it is impossible not to feel that the conflicting testimony was of very unequal value. On one side there was the statement of the publican that the man was not drunk, and his own allegation that he could have "stood" more. On the other side, there was but the one fact that the man fell into a ditch and was found there helpless, and the justices are scarcely to be blamed for holding that the silent evidence of this fact outweighed the verbal evidence opposed to it. Indeed, as the Chief Justice's question, Why, if he could have stood more, did he fall into the ditch? was clearly unanswerable, the conviction had to be affirmed.

The Ceylon Government has just published a report by the chief translator, Louis de Zoyza Mudliar, on four official visits paid by him to the temple libraries in Ceylon, for the purpose of estimating the value of the literary treasures of the island. The Mudliar, though a Christian, met on the whole with a very favourable reception from the heads of the various Buddhist monasteries, though we regret that in three or four instances he appears to have been received with a good deal of mistrust, the monks evidently suspecting Government of some design upon their collections. Thus at Galkanda monastery the librarian, an exceedingly learned Buddhist priest, "politely refused" to allow the Mudliar to inspect the books under his charge, on the plea (which, however, appears to be a just one) that he had already furnished Government with a complete catalogue of the library. At two important monasteries known to possess wealthy libraries only a few common books were produced, and the Government representative was informed that there were no others. On the other hand, at Mulgirigal temple, from which Turnour obtained his famous MS. of the commentary on Mahavansa, the priest in charge "was exceedingly civil and frank, and seemed highly to appreciate the object of Government in wishing to preserve the manuscripts of Ceylon." At a temple near Tangalle the librarian not only produced all his books, but helped the Mudliar to make a catalogue of them. At the Ridi Vihara or "Silver Abbey," the manuscripts, some of which were of extraordinary beauty, were preserved in a large box, curiously painted and set with precious stones, and from the depths of this box the monks produced "with some pride" a copy of the first volume of Professor Childers's "Pali Dictionary!" At Madawela, it turned out that a once magnificent library had been destroyed by the British troops in the Kandyan rebellion of 1818. At Tissawa, the monks ruefully exhibited a heap "of fragments of books, of which nothing could be made, said to have been destroyed by the white ants." It is reassuring to hear that they also possessed "a good collection of valuable manuscripts." Mr. de Zoyza, who, it must be remembered, is a Sinhalese, though like many of his countrymen bearing a European name, appears to have carried out the task entrusted to him with tact and energy, and his report is interesting reading. The results of his mission are not inconsiderable. Some seventy or eighty rare or unknown MSS. were examined, many of which are likely to be of much historical and philological value. Probably the greatest "trouvaille" is a copy of a Sinhalese gloss on the Dhammapada, which, with the exception of the rock inscription at Mahintale, is now the oldest known specimen of Sinhalese prose. It is to be hoped that the Ceylon Government will order the publication of this unique work, which, apart from its literary value, may be expected to throw much light on the growth and history of the Sinhalese language. Mr. de Zoyza writes very pleasant English, and has contrived to throw a good deal of animation into what might have been a dry official record. Incidentally he gives some interesting archæological notes, and he describes his discovery of several rock inscriptions, one of which has enabled him to correct an error of thirteen years in Turnour's "Chronology of the later Sinhalese King." Altogether, we can recommend this report to all who are interested in the ancient literature of Buddhism."

BOMBAY.

Fire.—A fire broke out on Thursday in a jowlee hut, situated at the Elphinstone Bunder, which was burnt to the ground in a very short time. The hut belonged to a Hindoo named Babool Juggernath.

Departure of a Native Chief.—Khan Shree Babee Zorawur Khanjee, Nawab of Balasinor, and followers left by train from the Grant Road railway station on Thursday evening for his territory.

Cruelty to Animals.—A bullock driver named Meah Rajahdeen was yesterday adjudged guilty by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, of cruelly torturing a bullock on the Obelisk Road that morning, and was fined Rs. 4.

The Vacancy at H. M.'s Common Jail.—The new appointment of Head Clerk and Accountant to H. M.'s Common Jail was filled up yesterday. Mr. Dracup, late of Messrs. Soundy and Co., of Bombay, has been the successful candidate for the post.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, an old offender named Bheema Poosoo was charged before Mr. Ryan with fraudulently misapplying, in breach of trust, a blanket belonging to one Gainoo Appoo, and was sentenced by Mr. Ryan to be imprisoned for three months.

Stolen Sulphur.—Sulleman Shaik Abdoola, a Mogul labourer, was charged before Mr. Ryan yesterday with having in his possession seven seers of sulphur, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same, his Worship sentenced the prisoner, a boy, to receive five stripes.

A Daring Pickpocket.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Abdoola Tyeb, a vagabond, was charged with stealing from the pocket of a Hindoo boy, in open day, near the Jumma Musjid, a pocket handkerchief and some money. The Magistrate, Mr. Ryan, was of opinion that the prisoner's act was a most daring one, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

Assault.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. C. Tudball, Traffic Superintendent of the B.-B. and C. I. Railway Company, was fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Nana Morojee, for assaulting a ghorawalla, named Gopal Appa in a private compound adjoining the Grant Road railway station. Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Patell appeared for the complainant.

Poona and the Prince.—Yesterday we published a letter from Sir P. Wodehouse to the civil authorities at Poona conveying the thanks of the Prince of Wales for the reception given him at Poona and enclosing Rs. 1,500 for distribution among the charitable institutions of Poona. From the Secretariat we received yesterday a similiar letter from Sir P. Wodehouse addressed to the military authorities at Poona.

Thefts.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Ryan sentenced one Hurhurri Wittoba to one month's rigorous imprisonment for stealing a brass vessel belonging to Bheema, woman.—Moulabux Feroz, a reputed thief, was sentenced to be imprisoned for three months for stealing two pieces of wearing apparel, the property of Purbut Ookara.—Sultan Rahim was also sentenced to three months' imprisonment for stealing two rupees from a cook named Augustin DeSouza.

Drowned.—A young Mussulman, named Shaik Abdoola, who resided at Cummoo Yacoob's Dhurumsalla at Chunna-Buttee, in company with three others of his caste men, went out yesterday morning for a bath in the Baboola Tank. Whilst so engaged on the north or rocky side of the tank Shaik Abdoola, it appears, missed his footing and fell into the tank and was drowned. Mr. Inspector Sweeney made every effort to recover the body without success.

Recovery of a Valuable Diamond.—The detective police deserve credit for having recovered a diamond, of the value of from Rs. 11,000 to Rs. 15,000, the property of Nusserwanjee Framjee Dhunjeebhoy Botliwalla, which had been criminally misappropriated by a Hindoo goldsmith about two months ago. It appears that Framjee's mother entrusted the diamond, which was then set in a ring, to Khemjee Humeer, a goldsmith, for the purpose of selling it; and she desired her son to accompany Khemjee to the bazaar. The latter persuaded the boy to believe that the diamond would fetch a better price for being cleaned. They accordingly went back to Framjee's mother at her residence at Parell, where the diamond was freed from the setting and cleaned; but before re-setting it Khemjee adroitly substituted an inferior stone in its stead. The ring remained with Framjee for about a month, at the end of which time Framjee went to offer it for sale at the office of Messrs. Remington and Co., representing that its cost price was Rs. 20,000. It was then discovered that it was an inferior stone; and information of the fraud was laid before the Commissioner of Police, who put the matter in the hands of Khan Bahadoor Acbar Ali, head of the detective police. To arrest Khemjee was the first step taken by the detectives, and from information given by him, the diamond, which had meanwhile passed through several hands, was traced to the city of Hyderabad, whither it had been sent for sale. A telegram received from Hyderabad states that the diamond would be sent down to Bombay in two or three days. The goldsmith Khemjee Humeer was placed before Mr. Ryan yesterday on a charge of criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation, and has been remanded to jail until Tuesday next.

The "Rosy Light" and "All Beauty" at Poona.—Our weather has been rather warm during the day, for a few days past. It is, however, now quite cool again. The mornings cold and hazy until the sun comes out brightly about 7-30, and then the mist disappears. During the day the atmosphere is peculiarly clear; at night the starlight is so clear as to deceive early risers into believing that the day has dawned. The rosy light in the West just as the sun is rising (setting?) is exceedingly beautiful, but it is like all beauty very evanescent.—*Deccan Herald*, Dec. 3.

Poona Deserted.—Poona is quite deserted now, as most of those who go to the districts have left the station. Mr. Oliphant leaves to-morrow—the last of those who have district work to perform. The Civil Lines are now quite deserted—especially those houses that are in the direction of the railway station. There is nothing doing except the training of the soldiers who are employed almost all day and every day. If they are not engaged in drill, they are engaged in rifle-shooting and musketry practice.—*Id.*

The 44th Regiment.—The second portion of H. M.'s 44th Regiment arrived in Poona from Kamptee on Wednesday afternoon and spent Wednesday night and yesterday at this station. The troops left again last evening and expect to reach Secunderabad on Saturday. The former detachment reached its destination yesterday. The travelling has been wonderfully easy as the regiment halted two nights on the way before reaching Poona. The last detachment left Kamptee on Sunday evening, the former on Friday.—*Id.*

Children's Fete at Poona.—General Lord Mark Kerr not content with feting the children of all the European regiments, gave a large *fete* on Tuesday evening to the children of the native regiments stationed here. It was curious to notice how many of the children wore ornaments of gold, and, especially silver, showing that the natives' taste leads them to cover their children with ornaments rather than with pretty apparel. The children on Tuesday in this respect formed quite a contrast to the party of prettily dressed English children who were feted on Saturday night. The General deserves the thanks of the community for the interest he has taken in the children of the station. It is delightful to witness it. On Tuesday the ladies and gentlemen present seemed highly delighted with the lively scene.—*Id.*

Sudden Death at Kurrachee.—A Mr. Patterson, an engineer employed in the cotton press, Kurrachee, known as Messrs. Fulcher and Cooper's, died suddenly last Saturday morning, at his house in the Serai Quarter, in the compound in which the press building is situated. The deceased had lately returned from Scotland, whither he had proceeded on leave about four months ago; he came out with his newly-married wife, whom he had left at Bombay with his friends; she embarked for Kurrachee on Friday last. Mr. Patterson had been, we are informed, complaining of severe pains in his chest a day or two days before his death; it is rumoured he drank a mixture which he had prescribed himself, in order to alleviate his suffering, and which mixture caused his death. The report in circulation on Saturday morning was that he had committed suicide, but there is no reason to suppose that Mr. Patterson had the slightest cause to induce him to put an end to his existence.—*Sind News*, Nov 29.

Opening a New School Building at Kurrachee.—The ceremony of opening the new building for the K. E. & I. E. School came off last Saturday evening. There was a very large attendance, the greater number present being composed of the Kurrachee middling classes of Europeans and East Indians, mostly people interested in the institution. The Commissioner in Sind presided, and delivered an address suitable to the occasion, the materials for the discourse being supplied from the yearly reports of the committee; a retrospective view was necessary to enable the audience to acquire an insight into the rise, progress, and present prospects of the school, and Sir William Merewether, therefore, was obliged to go back to the year 1853, and retrace his steps until he came to 1875. A report on the proceedings connected with the building, that is to say, on the measures set on foot towards raising funds for its construction, and so forth, was read by the Secretary. We must not omit to mention that prayers were offered up invoking blessings on the school, and a good many took part in the devotions. The excellent band of the 56th, the "Pompadours," was in attendance, and discoursed sweet music at intervals. Refreshments were provided for the children of the school, who were treated to tea and sweets, which they enjoyed amazingly, judging from the hearty way they attacked the edibles. More satisfactory arrangements might have been made for the accommodation of those who attended the ceremony; there was scarcely elbow room for numbers who secured seats; many were compelled to stand throughout the proceedings; and not a few were obliged to return disappointed in the expectation of securing seats. A little more discrimination might also have been shewn in the way of appropriating the seats; a good many people thrust themselves forward in the front, their proper place being in the rear. On the whole, however, there was not much to complain of in the arrangements which were as perfect as circumstances permitted of their being.—*Sind News.*

A PIECE of NATIVE JEWELLERY is the most acceptable offering to a Friend at Home: the largest stock in India at Watson & Company's, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE ASSAULT BY PARSEES ON MR. LEE-WARNER.

TRIAL OF THE PRISONERS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

The trial of Bomonjee Edaljee, Nusserwanjee Cowasjee Nanabhoy Eduljee, Merwanjee Rustomjee, Hormusjee Pallonjee, Cowasjee Eduljee, Merwanjee Eduljee, Ruttonjee Nowrojee, Hormusjee Limjeebhoy, Shapoorjee Sorabjee, and Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee, who were charged with assaulting Mr. Lee-Warner, Under-Secretary to Government, Political Department, was continued before Mr. C P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court yesterday afternoon. Mr. Cleveland appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Pherozsha Mehta, Mr. Pestonjee, and Mr. Ghandibhoy for some of the prisoners.

Kessow Wittoo recalled and further cross-examined by Mr. Pherozsha—I have said that, as my master's carriage entered Jugjeevun Keeka Street, there were five or six carriages in a line. The first was a brougham, which was on the right hand side of the road, that is leaving its proper side the brougham was in the way of the sahib's carriage. The brougham and the sahib's carriage were going one after the other. On the left hand side there was room enough for two carriages to pass abreast between the sahib's carriage and the road. On the right hand side there was not sufficient room for a single carriage to pass. One carriage was approaching from the opposite direction. I cannot say what distance there was between that carriage and the edge of the road on the right hand side. (Points out a distance in Court, which measures about four feet.) Seeing the brougham, I cried out *bajoo hak, bajoo hak* i. e., drive on one side. "The sahib also said heigh" and then *bajoo jao, bajoo jao*, i. e., go aside. As the warning was not attended to, the sahib tried to pass by the right hand side, and it was in consequence of that the brougham and my master's carriage came into collision, and the wheel of one carriage got locked into that of the other. I mean to say that the wheel of the dog-cart got behind the rear wheel of the brougham, or they got into one another. No whipping passed between my master and the people on the coachbox of the brougham.

Mr Pherozsha—Will you swear no whipping passed? Now answer my question.

Mr. Cleveland—Now, don't frighten him.

Mr. Pherozsha—I don't want to frighten him at all. I want an answer to my question.

Witness continued—I saw no whipping pass between my master and the people in the brougham, either before or after the collision. I saw no fighting take place. I swear that no whipping passed between them. I got down from the carriage before my master. I got down immediately after the collision took place, and before the wheels were extricated. I did not get back into the carriage after that. I was near the horse when the fat Parsee seized the horse's head; I was standing on the right hand side at a little distance in front of the horse. A fat Parsee then came out of the brougham, the same brougham with which the collision took place. By the fat Parsee I refer to the first defendant. Three Parsees held the horse's reins. Two had seized the reins, and a third was standing close by. One of the three stood in front of the horse's head and one on either side of him. They were all three quite close to the horse's head. The sahib said to them *chore deo*, i. e. "let go.") The Parsees cried out in Gujeratee *nam* (i. e, name.) They used several words in Gujeratee, but I simply heard the word *nam*. I did not understand whether they asked for the sahib name or what. In my direct examination, I said the Parsees demanded the sahib's name. I did not understand the language and cannot say whether they really demanded the sahib's name.

Mr. Pherozsha—Did you understand that the purport of what they said was to demand the sahib's name? I will have an answer, because it is an important point, as an attempt has been made to explain it away.

Witness continued—I thought they demanded the sahib's name. I said the day before yesterday that the sahib refused to give his name. I am not sure of that. The sahib said *nihi*; and the Parsee said *toomarra nam*," (i. e. your name.) I do not understand English, and cannot say whether what I said the other day is true or false. There was a hubbub, and the sahib said once or twice *nihi*. It was after the Parsees had said *nam*. The sahib got down, snatched the reins from the Parsee's hands, and raised up his hand, whereupon the Parsee put himself into an attitude of fighting.

Mr. Pherozsha—Did the sahib or the Parsee strike the first blow?

Witness fenced with the question, which was repeated several times. Witness then said—When the sahib raised his fist, the Parsees commenced to strike. The sahib then struck in return.

Mr. Pherozsha—Did you see the sahib strike the first blow?

Witness did not give a direct answer.

The Magistrate—Did you see who struck first?

Witness again fenced with the question.

Mr. Pherozsha—Will your Worship take a note that the man has been fencing with my questions for the last five minutes.

The Magistrate—The question appears to be a fair and reasonable one, and the witness must answer it.

Mr. Cleveland—I understand he has answered the question already. Of course we don't know what is said.

The Magistrate—Did you see the first defendant strike the first blow?

Witness—I was standing near my horse. There was great confusion, and how can I say who struck first. I did not see the sahib striking—he was alone in a crowd. I saw the Parsees striking.

The Magistrate read from witness's direct examination, in which he said the sahib struck a blow; and asked whether that was true or false.

Witness fenced with the question, but did not answer it.

The Magistrate—Did you make that statement to me on the first day or not?

Witness—Yes.

The Magistrate—Is it true or false?

Witness—What I stated on the first day must be true.

The Magistrate—Then it is true that the sahib got down and struck a blow?

Witness—There was great confusion, and the Parsees struck the sahib.

The Magistrate—I ask you again who struck the first blow?

Witness—The sahib got down, caught the Parsee's hand and the Parsees commenced to strike.

The Magistrate—Who struck the first blow?

Witness—Both struck simultaneously. The sahib raised his fist, and the Parsees commenced striking him at once.

Mr. Cleveland—The man is frightened.

Mr. Pherozsha—I have left the matter entirely in your Worship's hands for the last five minutes.

The Magistrate—What is your question now?

Mr. Pherozsha—Whether he saw the sahib strike the fat Parsee?

The Witness fenced with the question again, saying—The sahib got down, seized the Parsee's hand, and raised his hand, when the Parsees began to strike?

The Magistrate—Did you see the sahib strike the fat Parsee.

Witness again fenced with the question.

Mr. Pherozsha—Will your Worship allow the man to waste the time of the Court so long? He has been fencing with my questions all the time.

The Magistrate—Did you see the sahib strike the fat Parsee—yes or no?

Witness—I saw this only—the sahib seized the Parsee's hand, and the Parsees began to strike.

The Magistrate—Did the sahib strike the fat Parsee or not?

Witness—I saw the sahib strike the first blow, and then the Parsees began to strike him.

Mr. Pherozsha—Was it the fat Parsee, the first defendant, who was struck?

Witness—Yes.

The other Parsees got out of the carriages and a struggle ensued.

Mr. Pherozsha—It is no use asking the man any further questions.

Cross-examined by second defendant—I did state to Mr. Edginton that you held the horse's reins.

The Magistrate—You stated here that he knocked your turban off. How could he have done both things at the same time?

Witness—He knocked off my turban after the confusion ensued. He first held the horse's reins.

To third defendant—I did state before Mr. Edginton that you struck me with a stick. It was a walking stick. (Shows the size of the stick to be about three inches thick.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Pestonjee for other defendants—I never before saw any of these Parsees. I was confused when the row occurred.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ghandibhoy—My master's whip was broken that day, but I cannot say how. I did not see any Parsees fallen down.

The defendants were told to mix up in another order from that in which they stood before, and witness was told to go and point out the same defendants that he pointed out the other day. He now pointed out defendants Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7, and 9.

Re-examined by Mr. Cleveland—I don't know what the Gujeratee language is. I cannot speak a word of it, not even half a word. I don't know a word of English. I cannot say whether a person is speaking English or Gujeratee. I told the brougham that was in the road to go aside. The road on the left hand side was empty or clear. When a collision was about to take place, I came down. The sahib's whip was not then broken. I saw it broken after the row was over. By the collision, one spoke of my master's carriage became loose, and three were damaged. I mean they were grazed by the wheel of the brougham.

Mr. Pherozsha said the question did not arise out of the cross-examination.

Mr. Cleveland said if the dog-cart was produced, it would show that it was first run into.

The Magistrate said he did not think that would appear clearly from the appearance of the dog-cart.

Mr. Cleveland said any body who understood anything of horses and carriages could see that at once.

Witness to the Court—I cannot say at what rate the dog-cart was going. I got down as soon as the collision occurred. There was no difficulty in getting the dog-cart clear of the shigram. After that, the sahib did not drive on, for the Parsees seized the horse's reins. This was the first carriage we came up to; the other carriages had gone forward. I got down from the carriage and went up to the horse which had got a little restive.

TWO MORE DEFENDANTS DISCHARGED.

Mr. Cleveland said he would not press the charge against defendants Nos. 6 and 11, Mr. Ghandibhoy's clients. They were accordingly discharged.

Dhondoo Sittaram was called as the next witness; and Mr. Cleveland said he was called to prove three previous convictions against the first defendant, Bomonjee Eduljee, for assault, which would show the likelihood of his being an assailant in this instance.

Mr. Pherozsha objected to the admissibility of the evidence; but reserved his objections until he heard what the man had to say.

Mr. Cleveland read out the convictions as follows:—On the 10th September 1869, fined Rs 7 for using criminal force to Rama Urjoon; 28th October 1874, fined Rs. 15 for voluntarily causing hurt to Sirdar Mull; 28th October 1874, fined Rs. 5 for voluntarily causing hurt to Walla Edunjee.

Dhondoo Sittaram examined by Mr. Cleveland—I am a mooktiar vakil, and have known Bomonjee Eduljee for two years. I appeared as tivakil against him.

Witness produced a Mahratti document, which had not been translated into English; and Mr. Pherozsha objected to its being received at all.

Pending a translation of the document, the witness's statement was postponed.

Mr. Cleveland asked that the bail of the first three defendants, after the evidence already adduced, should be increased.

The Magistrate said he saw no reason for doing so.

Mr. Cleveland—Of course the responsibility is with your Worship.

The case was then adjourned until 2 P. M. to-day.

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THE CARANDINI OPERATIC AND BALLAD COMPANY.

This afternoon there is to be a promenade Concert at the Town Hall, a novelty certainly in Bombay. The Carandini Company give a grand instrumental and vocal Concert at 5-30 P. M., a very convenient time, to conclude at 7 P. M., also convenient. The prices are reduced, and the band of the 2nd Queen's Royal Regiment will assist, so that the Concert this afternoon is really, as described in the advertisement, a "great attraction." About half the hall will be given up to the promenade, the portion for reserved and unreserved seats being retained nearly as usual. There will, no doubt, be a large attendance this afternoon.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

December 5th—2nd Sunday in Advent.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion. 11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 33 and 345, 2nd part. 5-30 P.M.—Litany. 6 0 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 33, 328 and 36. The Offertories will be devoted as usual.

Holy-Days—6-45 P.M.—Daily Prayers during Advent.

St. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

[Church of Scotland.]—Dec. 5.

Morning Service at 11 o'clock—Psalm 116 1-7; tune, Manchester 120. Par. 44-1; Tune, Grafenberg 99. Hymn 84; Tune, Irish 110 Hymn 100, tune Borlan 310. Evening Service at 6 o'clock—(The Lord's Supper). Psalm 103, 1, 2, 8—13, tune, London New 131. Hymn 189, tune, Halle 259. Par. 35, tune Communion 9. Par. 60, tune French 94.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

December 5th—2nd Sunday in Advent.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion. 8-15 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymn 53, Hark the glad sound. Hymn 217, Thy Kingdom come, O God. 6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by the Ven'ble Archdeacon C. H. Leigh-Lye. Hymn 243, Lord, thy Word abideth. 226. The world is very evil. 215, The Church's One Foundation. The offertory will be devoted to the repairs of the Church just completed.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Public service will be held at the following places during the coming week:—Falkland Road Hall, Byculla; Forbes Street, Fort; and at Mazagon, on Sunday, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Monday, 7-3 p.m. Thursday, 7-30 p.m.—All persons are cordially invited.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD.

A third lecture on The Temptation of Our Lord will be delivered to-morrow evening by the Rev. John Urquhart. Worship will begin at six o'clock. The Rev. R. Stothert will address the young men's fellowship meeting at 7 a.m. Young men are cordially invited.

IN THE HARBOUR.

Divine Service will be held (D. V.) every Sunday on board the Hulk Auckland at 11 a.m. and not on board the Semiramis as previously advertised. Captains, officers and seamen of vessels in harbour are invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

HIGH COURT—December 3.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

AN ENGINE DRIVER'S MATRIMONIAL DIFFICULTIES—A DIVORCE DECREED.

The case in which Thomas James Procter, an engine driver in the employment of the G. I. P. Railway, petitioned for a decree divorcing his wife Susannah Procter, on account of adultery, and claimed Rs. 10,000 damages from Edward Webb, another engine driver in the same employment, and the co-respondent, came on yesterday for further hearing. Mr. Scoble, Advocate General, appeared for the petitioner, and Mr. Inverarity for the co-respondent.

His Lordship asked if there was any possibility of a settlement of the case being arrived at.

Mr. Inverarity—Well, my Lord, we have made what I think is a very fair offer indeed to the other side; and the only point on which we are at variance is as regards the payment of costs between attorney and client. I think the mount we have offered is more than your Lordship would give if the case were tried out; but our object is not to go on incurring costs for perhaps another three days.

His Lordship—If you like, I will set down for your consideration what I think will be a fair offer. Of course, it is without prejudice.

His Lordship here handed a note to Mr. Inverarity, who, on reading it, said—I think you will be of opinion that we were extremely liberal, my Lord. I will hand your Lordship the letter containing our proposal.

His Lordship (to Mr. Scoble)—You see, it is not as if you had got a co-respondent in receipt of a large salary.

Mr. Inverarity—I think Rs. 300 would be the outside awarded against my client; and I advised him to offer another Rs. 200 to close the case at once, because the extra costs would probably make the difference.

His Lordship—Well, you don't seem to have been very far wrong.

Mr. Scoble, after conferring with his client, announced that he would accept the offer of Rs. 500.

His Lordship said he should not have awarded fees in any case between attorney and client.

A decree nisi was then entered for a dissolution of marriage between the petitioner and respondent, the co-respondent to pay Rs. 500 damages, and costs of the petition and hearing, such damages and costs to be paid in instalments of Rs. 100 per month, without interest,—the first instalment payable on the 1st of January 1876, and subsequent instalments on the first day of each month following.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A special general meeting of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, at the Municipal offices, Rampart Row. In the absence of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Chairman of the Corporation, Captain Henry was voted to the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were taken as read.

RETIREMENT OF THE HON. RAO SAHIB V. N. MUNDLIK FROM THE TOWN COUNCIL.

The following letter was read from the Hon. Rao Sahib Vishwanath N. Mundlik:—

To H. W. Barrow, Esq., Clerk Municipal Corporation, and Secretary to the Town Council, Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to your letters Nos. 1459 and 1509, dated respectively the 30th September and the 9th October, 1875, I have the honour to make the following observations for communication to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

On seeing in the papers what had occurred, and also the notice of the meeting to be held on the 28th September last, I deemed it my duty to take the advice of some of my friends and legal advisers, and was unanimously advised that I was not called on to take any step until the result of that meeting was known; that my election as a member of the Town Council at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation of the 4th of September 1875 had been perfectly legal and could not be set aside; and that any subsequent resolution of the Corporation purporting to do so would be *ultra vires*, and might be treated as a nullity.

The resolution of the 28th of September last does not pretend to set aside my election, but expresses the opinion of the majority there present that my election was the result of a mistake occasioned by the Chairman of the meeting of the 4th of September omitting to give Mr. John Macfarlane's voting paper to the scrutineers and the consequent inaccuracy in their return of the votes. Whether there was such an omission, with its consequential results must, I apprehend, by reason of the immediate destruction of the voting-papers by the scrutineers, and the fact that Mr. Macfarlane's voting paper was not to be found, remain a question of great doubt and uncertainty. That it is so considered is evidenced by the large minority against the resolution, and I think it may be considered certain that no court of law would, under the circumstances, interfere.

Since the meeting of the 28th of September, I have attended one meeting of the Town Council and thus exercised—and that without question—my legal rights as a member of that body.

Although undoubtedly, legally, and I believe morally, entitled to retain my seat in the Town Council, I feel I should be wanting in proper self-respect if I retained that seat after the late proceedings of the body which originally placed me there, and I therefore request that you will lay this matter before the Corporation and inform that body that I place my seat in the Town Council at their disposal.

I regret that circumstances beyond my control have occasioned delay in sending this letter.

Vishwanath Narayen Mundlik.

November 19th, 1875.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy moved—"That Mr. J. M. Maclean be elected a member of the Town Council, in the room of the Hon. Rao Sahib Vishwanath Mundlik."

Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee seconded the motion.

The Hon. Rao Sahib Vishwanath Mundlik said he thought it was very desirable, and he put it for the consideration of the Corporation that there ought to be one member of the Town Council, who would represent the Mahomedan community. There were already six European members, four Parsees, and one Hindoo in the Town Council, and there ought to be a Mahomedan. He begged to propose that the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay should be elected to the vacant seat.

Dr. Hewlett seconded the amendment. He said he thought it was very desirable that the Mahomedan community of Bombay should be represented in the Town Council, and they had had experience of the Hon. Mr. Rogay's services in the Corporation. He thought it very desirable that that gentleman should be elected.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee said he had very great pleasure in giving his humble support to the proposition of the Hon. Mr. Mundlik. It had very strong grounds, and he hoped it would commend itself favourably to the Corporation. There was a Mahomedan population of 140,000 souls in Bombay, and there was not a single member of their community in the Town Council. It was only just that they should be represented; and they could not make a better choice than the gentleman who had been selected by Government to take part in the proceedings of the Legislative Council of Bombay. (Hear, hear.)

Another Member considered that under ordinary circumstances the election of the Hon. Mr. Rogay would have been desirable; but the Corporation should remember that on that occasion they were met to rectify an error. (Hear, hear.) An injustice was done to Mr. Maclean on a former occasion, and they should, as far as lay in their power, try to rectify that error. Though he should be sorry not to vote for Mr. Rogay, he thought it was just that Mr. Maclean should be considered first, and he should vote for Mr. Nanabhoy's motion.

Mr. Kirkham said the circumstances of this election were peculiar, and while agreeing with the view that the Mahomedan community should be represented, and while agreeing also that Mr. Rogay would be an excellent man for the position, he considered the proper time for remembering these facts would have been at the general election, when the Parsee gentlemen who returned four Parsees to the Town Council might, perhaps, have returned one Mahomedan. He thought also that as a Corporation they should most distinctly have in mind the resolution which stood on their books at the present moment, showing that the Corporation had declared, on the evidence before them, that if there had not been an error in the last election, Mr. Maclean would have been elected, and the casting vote of the Chairman would have been unnecessary. They were bound he thought, in loyalty to the Corporation as a corporate body, to recognise that resolution and act upon it; and he should do so although he did not vote for the resolution at the time it was passed. They heard a good deal of talk some time ago about people running away with other folk's luggage; and it appeared to him that if any one else than Mr. Maclean or Mr. Mundlik were elected, it would be very much as if while two gentlemen were quarrelling as to the possession of a particular package a third person should come in and take all their luggage away. (Laughter.)

The Hon. Mr. Rao Sahib Mundlik said there had been no legal mistake, nor any moral mistake, and he did not see that there was any legal or moral obligation upon them to correct a mistake, and therefore, and on altogether independent grounds,—not from a desire to oppose anybody,—he had proposed his resolution.

Mr. Nowrojee wished to speak again, but the Chairman ruled he was out of order.

The Chairman then put the motion to the meeting, when Mr. Maclean was declared elected by 32 votes to 9.

THE LIGHTING OF THE STREETS WITH GAS.

Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Masters moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to readjust the list published by him of the streets that are to be lighted with the additional lamps sanctioned by the Corporation in such a manner as to admit of the lighting of the Moombadavi tank road, and the road leading to the Boree Bunder station and also the Cruickshank road with more lamps than the number set down in the published list should that number be found inadequate. After some very humorous remarks about the difficulties and dangers attending passengers who were obliged to walk about dark and badly lighted streets at night, Mr. Pestonjee said that to a city like Bombay, which on a recent grand occasion was able to raise a lakh of rupees to be squandered away in empty ostentation, pomp and pageantry and in the mere gratification of "Quips and cranks, and wanton wiles" and "nods, and becks and wreathed smiles, (loud laughter,) the manner in which the streets he had mentioned were at present lighted was not only a disgrace, it was positive infamy.

The Hon Mahomed Ali Rogay seconded the motion.

Mr. Jacomb, the Municipal Commissioner, complained that it was rather hard to have a matter of this kind brought before a meeting of the Corporation when every one in the town had had an opportunity of communicating their wishes and views to him, and having them considered. Mr. Pestonjee had not applied to him at all in the matter.

Mr. Pestonjee said he was not aware of the ordinary course of procedure or he should have adopted it.

After some little further conversation, Mr. Pestonjee withdrew his motion, leaving the matter in the hands of the Municipal Commissioner.

THE GIFT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO BOMBAY.

The next matter considered was a memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner, fowarding a letter from His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse, the Governor of Bombay, communicating the warm acknowledgment of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to the Corporation, the citizens of Bombay, the Reception Committee, the Political, Military, Marine and other officers, including those of the police, of the reception offered to him by this city; and forwarding a cheque for Rs. 10,000 from His Royal Highness.

The letter from H. E. the Governor (which has already been published) was read, and also the following letter from Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee:—

To H. Wynford Barrow, Esq., Clerk, Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

Sir,—I regret that, in consequence of severe illness, I have been prevented from being able to attend the recent meeting of the Corporation; and I am extremely sorry that I cannot be present at the Corporation meeting to-day, especially as the question as to the best mode of disposing of the most kind and liberal gift of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to the poor and distressed of this city is to be brought on for consideration.

I am quite sure that the Corporation will express in befitting terms their grateful thanks for, and high appreciation of the most thoughtful and liberal gift, thus graciously conferred upon the poor and destitute of Bombay by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who has endeared himself to both high and low of our community. To His Excellency the Governor also our thanks are due for the kind manner in which he has conveyed to us the sentiments and wishes of His Royal Highness.

I will not presume to dictate to the Corporation in what way the kind gift of His Royal Highness should be applied, but it seems to me that the consideration of this question should be left to a Committee of the Corporation, who will of course give full weight to the intention of His Royal Highness, when making the gift.

From discussions which have appeared in the local papers, I see that it is thought by some, the money should be applied for the establishing of a leper hospital. While, fully sympathising with the feeling which has prompted this suggestion, it appears to me that we shall not be carrying out the intention of His Royal Highness in applying the money solely to this purpose. From the tenor of the letter from His Excellency the Governor it is quite evident that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales did not wish his gift to be applied to any one exclusive object of charity, but that "European or native whose poverty or misfortunes are a title to the sympathy and the aid of their fellow citizens" should benefit by the gift, and I apprehend that in appropriating His Royal Highness's gift towards establishing a leper hospital we shall be applying the money to a purpose which will benefit almost wholly one portion of the community who suffer under this distressing affection in this land, whereas there are several institutions of charity both European and native to which small gifts will be of great benefit and they all are deserving of assistance.

I cannot close this letter without expressing the great pleasure and gratification we must all feel to learn from our respected Governor that His Royal Highness was pleased at the reception he met with from the people of Bombay. That his reception might have been even more befitting in grandeur had circumstances permitted of it, but in loyalty and love for our beloved Queen I doubt whether greater manifestation of our attachment for the Prince could have been shown on this occasion when His Royal Highness honored us with his presence and won our hearts by his gracious manner to us all.—I have, &c.,

Dosabhoy Framjee,
Chairman, Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

Malabar Hill, 3rd December 1875.

The Chairman said he thought before proceeding to the disposition of the money they should thank His Royal Highness for his munificent gift. He moved—"That the thanks of this Corporation on behalf of the city of Bombay be tendered to His Royal Highness through H. E. the Governor, for his munificent gift towards the relief of the poor and sick of this city."

Mr Raghunath Narayen Khote seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote said with due deference to the views expressed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, he did not agree with him. He considered that if the grant were divided amongst various charities it would lose its effect; and that it would be better applied if it devoted to a single object. The letter of H. E. the Governor was fully indicative of the objects to which H. R. H. had intended the sum to be applied. The Corporation should discharge the duty delegated to them in this matter with the utmost caution and discretion, so as to do full justice to the humane intentions of the Royal donor, which could not be more explicitly expressed than in the letter before them. The object of the Prince was evidently to benefit those who were stricken with poverty, and who were the victims of misfortune; and he was going to suggest the application of the money to an object in which both poverty and misfortune were pre-eminently involved, and which had therefore, he contended, a greater claim and a better title to their sympathy than any other project that could possibly occur to them. They had often no doubt read in the papers of incessant appeals being made to public sympathy for the alleviation of the miseries of the most unfortunate and helpless section of the human race, the lepers, for whose benefit an asylum was most needed, where the wretched creatures might find a home and the necessaries of life. Such an asylum would be the means not only of preventing the spread of the disease but of averting the occurrence of frequent deaths by suicide and from starvation. He need not say that one who was so luckless as to become a victim to this disease was lost to all intents and purposes to the world, inasmuch as the disease was considered to be contagious, so that even the nearest relatives of lepers were compelled to shun them. It was not a hospital that was wanted, because the disease was practically incurable, but a home where they could be provided with lodgings, and food, and clothing to cover their deformed and loathsome bodies. An asylum of this character, in a convenient locality in Bombay, and somewhat apart from other habitations, was a desideratum that ought to be supplied without loss of time. It was true that the sum at their disposal would not be sufficient even for building an asylum, much less to maintain it; but if the Corporation resolved on giving that sum towards such an object, he was sure the liberal public of Bombay would soon take the project in hand, and voluntary subscriptions would soon be forthcoming to an amount that would render the scheme feasible of accomplishment. He concluded by moving the following resolution:—"That this Corporation, whilst acknowledging with thanks the Royal gift of Rs. 10,000 as a charity towards the relief of persons afflicted with poverty or misfortune, determines that the most appropriate mode of applying this most generous gift to such purposes of charity is to devote the same as a contribution to the founding of the much needed institution of a lepers' asylum for the city of Bombay.

Dr. Hewlett said he had much pleasure in seconding the resolution. He said when he first saw the letter from H. E. the Governor conveying the notice of His Royal Highness having given this munificent sum as a donation to the charities of Bombay, he thought it would be better that it should be distributed among all the charities in the town; but after mature consideration he had formed a different opinion, because it seemed to him that it would not, if it were split into small sums, effect so much good as if it were devoted to the founding of a lepers' asylum. He had no doubt that if a subscription list was started, headed by the donation of His Royal Highness, it would very rapidly increase, and the natives of the town would come forward and at all events provide a sufficient sum for the erection of an asylum. They must bear in mind also that the project included Europeans in its benefits. There were European lepers in the city and he had reason to believe that the disease was spreading among Europeans. Lepers were to be seen in every street and they presented a most dreadful appearance. He could testify to the fact that many lepers committed suicide—apparently because their lives became too burdensome to be borne—for he had frequently held inquests on them. He hoped the Corporation would adopt this proposal, because the Prince's gift could not be devoted to a more glorious object.

The Municipal Commissioner said applications had been received from a large number of local charities, and answers would have to be sent to them. For himself, he was in favour of the proposal regarding the leper asylum, if the promoters of the project could guarantee the raising of a sufficient sum of money to carry it through.

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee gave his most hearty support to Mr. Raghunath's resolution. He spoke highly of the generous and gracious action of the Prince of Wales in conferring the gift, and said the British rule might last a thousand years, or be swept away tomorrow, but acts like this would make for England and the English a grateful remembrance in the hearts of all people for all time.

Dr. Cook said he had listened with great interest to what had been said, and he quite agreed in the necessity for doing something on this occasion for those unfortunate outcasts, the lepers of Bombay; but he did not think the intention of the Royal donor would be quite fulfilled if the whole sum were devoted to one particular object to the seclusion of others which also demanded their consideration. (Hear, hear.) As to Dr. Hewlett's assertion that there were Europeans afflicted with leprosy in Bombay, he should think such cases were very few indeed. He did not suppose there were six European lepers in the town, whereas the number of natives in that unfortunate position reached hundreds; and to devote the whole of the money to the object proposed would be doing somewhat of an injustice to the multitude of poor and otherwise troubled members of the European community who existed among them. There were certain characters which were operating for good amongst mixed classes, and amongst these were the Indo-British Institution, for taking charge of the orphans or other children of the indigent poor of mixed races, and the fund for the relief of the European and Eurasian poor. These societies by their efforts assuaged much misery and pain, and did much good, and he proposed that they should have some portion of the benefits to be derived from the Prince's gift. A portion, say Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 8,000 of the Rs. 10,000, would be just as effectual as the whole to form the nucleus of a fund for the erection of a leper hospital; and the balance could be very appropriately applied to form a nucleus of other funds to benefit these most deserving institutions. In conclusion he moved—"That three-quarters of the sum so munificently placed at the disposal of the Corporation be devoted to the formation of a nucleus to a fund for the foundation of a leper asylum, and that the remaining fourth be divided between the Funds of the Indo-British Institution and that for the relief of European and Eurasian poor."

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee seconded the resolution, and said it was evident that His Royal Highness wished the European as well as the native poor to benefit by his gift.

Mr. Maclean said he had not heard any argument for narrowing the scope of the Prince's gift to one particular purpose. He thought Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee had very clearly and judicially expressed in his letter what must have been His Royal Highness' wishes in sending this sum to be distributed among the charities of the place. If H. R. H. had intended the money to be devoted entirely to a particular purpose, such as that proposed, he thought they need have no doubt that that intention would have been expressed most clearly in H. E. the Governor's letter. He spoke under correction, but he believed the proposal to build this lepers' hospital was never even brought to H. R. H's attention; and if he had been struck while passing through the streets with the loathsome spectacles that have been described to them he would have been likely in his letter to say—"This is a reproach to the civilization of India, and I have sent this cheque in order to stir up a proper spirit among you to do away with it." I am quite sure the reasonable interpretation to put on the letter actually written, is that H. R. H. had no such intention, and he had been confirmed in that opinion by having had an opportunity of reading a letter, which he thought made it pretty clear that the Prince's real desire was to have the money distributed amongst the various charities in the town. This was a letter in which there was mention made of a proposal that the Prince should visit the Bazaar in aid of the European General Hospital during his stay in Bombay, and the writer said the Prince would probably not be able to patronize the Bazaar Hospital in person, but he was seriously interested in the object, and was likely to give evidence of his good will in a substantial form before he left. There was but one interpretation to put upon that, and that was that His Royal Highness, in whatever he did for the poor and suffering people in Bombay, would not forget the inmates of the European General Hospital. He (Mr. Maclean) had not heard anything from either Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote or Dr. Hewlett that would make it desirable to leave out of their consideration the fact that there was a great deal of poverty and misfortune amongst those in this city who were not afflicted with the particular form of disease for which it was desired now to build an asylum. Besides, there was another objection which struck him as being a pretty strong one to the proposal—viz, that it was not at present a charity, but was at best simply a speculation, and had no existence whatever. It was not right to come there and take away the money given by the Prince for all the poor and suffering in Bombay, in order that one particular design for one particular poor and suffering class might be carried out: (hear, hear) and if the promoters of the scheme had such strong faith in their plan, it would have been more becoming to have made some effort before they came there, and to have let the Corporation and the public know what they could do towards assisting in raising the great fund they said they expected on this very small foundation. It was most desirable that the present meeting should not come to any hasty conclusion with regard to the appropriation of this money. They had heard of one or two other charities from Dr. Cook, and he thought there might be a few more added to the list. He proposed—"That a committee be appointed to consider the claims of the various charities of the place, and to determine how His Royal Highness's gift should be appropriated; and that the following gentlemen form this committee—Col. Hancock, Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, Cumroodin Tyabjee, and Mr. H E Jacomb, Municipal Commissioner."

The Chairman said he would make a few observations which might, perhaps, assist the Corporation in coming to a conclusion. He had just had put into his hand copies of a number of letters received from Sir Bartle Frere, in answer to applications to the Prince from various institutions in the town. In one, to the manager of the Bandora Girls' Orphanage, Sir Bartle Frere said that the Prince's engagements did not permit of his enquiring into the merits of the institution, but he had placed in the hands of H. E. the Governor a sum of money which he (the Prince) requested might be given to those charities in the town which his Excellency might consider deserving of such notice by His Royal Highness. He (the Chairman) thought that if after hearing that letter they discussed the subject further, it would be an insult to His Royal Highness. The one he had referred to was only one of about a dozen similar replies to other institutions.

Dr. Joynt said he rose to second Mr. Maclean's motion.

The Chairman—It would be as well to pass it without further discussion.

Dr. Joynt said by all means let them have a lepers' asylum; but he objected to the present movement—which he was surprised to see supported by his particular friend Dr. Hewlett,—as unseemly and unjust, and as bordering on disloyalty. ("Oh! oh!" and loud laughter) He repeated it was bordering on disloyalty. (Renewed laughter). The Prince evidently meant the money to be divided among the existing charities of Bombay, and not to be given to prospective projects of gentlemen afflicted with leprosy on the brain. (Laughter). He could not account for the action of his intelligent enlightened friend Dr. Carter, except by the supposition that he was afflicted with "Leproscopic Mania." As for the necessity for an asylum for lepers, he asserted that there was not a native in Bombay that would refuse one an asylum; and he said there was not a single native gentleman in Bombay who would not contribute liberally towards the object the promoters of the scheme had in view if they were only asked. (Laughter) There ought to be no difficulty about the accomplishment of that scheme. He begged to second the motion that a committee be appointed to take into consideration the various charities in Bombay in regard to the disposition of the money, and that no rapacious action of any individual of the community. (Laughter).

The Chairman—Order, order.

Dr. Joynt—Well, could they supply him with a milder word? He would say—the very benevolent efforts of any individual to grasp all shall be admitted by this Corporation. (Laughter.) Really to him the proposition of Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote seemed something scandalous. If any individual made a will, leaving some money, they dare not misappropriate it, and here the heir to the throne of England gave to the existing charities of Bombay a certain sum of money, and one individual came and said—"Oh, want I it, give it to me." (Laughter.)

Mr. Raghunath Khote here offered to withdraw his resolution in favour of the amendment of Dr. Cook; but Dr. Cook said it was his intention to withdraw his amendment in favour of Mr. Maclean's

Mr. Raghunath—Oh! then I will propose it myself; or let some one else propose it.

The Chairman—Let me ask you to pass Mr. Maclean's amendment quietly, and appoint a committee consisting of a Christian, a Parsee, a Hindoo, and a Mussulman; but don't quarrel over the donation of His Royal Highness. It is simply disgraceful and disreputable. The Prince expresses his wishes clearly, and we ought to respect them.

Mr. Maclean's motion was shortly afterwards put and carried.

Dr. Blaney asked what would be the functions of the committee,—whether the matter would have to come before the Corporation again, or whether the committee would have final powers to dispose of the fund. The Chairman said the committee would have final powers.

Dr. Blaney said then he had nothing further to say. He had feared there might again be an opportunity for interminable elocution such as they had just experienced—a kind of elocution which would be better excluded from a meeting of gentlemen ("Oh! oh!" and laughter.)

Mr. Maclean thought that Dr. Blaney should not make such a statement without giving more definite information.

Dr Blaney said there was one remark, in reference to Dr Carter's scientific investigation of the disease of leprosy, which he felt hurt and which he thought every professional gentleman present must have felt hurt to hear.

Dr. Joynt said if he had made use of any objectionable expression, which he might have done in a humorous way, he was very sorry; and if he was asked to withdraw the expression, he would withdraw it with pleasure.

The Corporation then rose.

SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 24th ultimo are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—Fever prevalent, 5 cases at Koti attended with vomiting and purging, 2 fatal. Weather unseasonably warm.

Shikarpur—Fever very prevalent. Disease among horses in taluka Larkana. Weather close and cloudy, threatening rain.

Hyderabad.—Kharif crops being harvested. Cotton picking general. Fever bad in Hyderabad and Tando Bago. Rabi cultivation estimated at ⅛th less than last year.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Crops as before. Weather cloudy. Fever prevalent.

Ahmedabad.—No change.

Kaira.—Rabi sowing continues. Cotton good. Cholera cases in Matar taluka 8, deaths 3.

Surat.—No change.

Broach.—Crops good. Fever prevalent.

Khandesh.—Standing rabi crops flourishing. Cotton crops unchanged, market very dull. Ague prevailing.

Nassik.—Condition of crops unchanged. Rabi crops want rain. 2 Cholera cases in one village in Sinnar taluka.

Tanna.—Kharif reaping completed in Wâra and Panwel talukas, and nearly so in other talukas. Sowing of rabi in progress.

Poona.—Standing rabi crops well. More rain anxiously looked for in some talukas.

Ahmednugger.—Rabi crops want rain. Kharif harvesting completed in seven talukas. Out-turn estimated at 9 annas. Cholera cases 10, deaths 3.

Sholapur.—Slight cholera and cattle-disease in Sangola. Rabi well.

Satara.—Kharif harvesting progressing. Rabi crops middling. Slight cholera in Tasgaon taluka.

Belgaum.—Cholera generally decreasing.

Dharwar.—Harvesting of early crops progressing; late crops good. Cholera prevalent.

Canara.—Strong easterly winds. Harvest continues above ghat.

Kaladgi.—Kharif reaping progressing. Rabi and cotton crops flourishing. 35 deaths from cholera.

Rajkote.—Cholera prevails around Rajkote and Manikwara; abating in Gondal taluka.

Wadhwan.—State of crops same as before. Cholera cases 173, deaths 59.

Colaba.—(Report for the week ending 22nd ultimo.) Cold weather set in. Harvesting of kharif crops finished. Sowing of rabi crops continues.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 16th ultimo.) Reaping of late crops continues. 1 death from cholera in Ratnagiri taluka, and 24 deaths in Dapoli taluka.

General Remarks.—Rain wanted in Deccan. Rabi crops flourishing elsewhere. Fever in Sind generally. Cholera prevalent in Dharwar District, Wadhwan, and about Rajkote and Manikwara in Kattywar.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

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EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE GERMAN EXPEDITION IN SOUTH WESTERN AFRICA.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

At the last sitting of the Berlin Geographical Society Dr. Gussfeldt gave an account of his recent expedition in South Western Africa. Three years, he said, have elapsed since the Geographical Society proposed to commence a series of German explorations in Equatorial Africa; the plan was warmly supported by the Emperor, the princes of the House of Hohenzollern, and the German Sovereigns, and in May, 1873, the African Society was formed with the above object. The expedition under Dr. Gussfeldt was got ready in the following month, and on the 30th of June it left Berlin. Dr. Gussfeldt arrived on the Loango coast on the 25th of July, 1873; but the ship which was to have taken him there was wrecked off Sierra Leone, and he barely escaped with his life. Though most of the stores taken out with the expedition were lost in the wreck, he determined to lose no time in carrying out the objects of his mission, which were—first, to establish a depot on the Loango Coast; and, second, to explore the interior. Finding that for the latter object a knowledge of Portuguese was indispensable, the members of the expedition first set themselves to the study of that language, which Dr. Gussfeldt learned to speak in six weeks with sufficient accuracy to make himself understood. He and Professor Bastian selected Chinchoxo as their central depot, and after making it sufficiently habitable for Europeans, they proceeded into the interior with a thermometer, an astronomical almanack, an aneroid, a compass, and a chronometer, which they had saved from the wreck. The territory into which they penetrated lies between the third and sixth degrees of south latitude, and is divided into a northern and a southern portion, which were formerly distinct States. The negroes are all under the yoke of fetishism; they believe in a Supreme Being, but make use of the fetishes as mediators. Each fetish has its "doctor," who enjoys special privileges. Of Christianity there is no trace. The commercial products are palm oil, gum, and a little ivory; but they are too small in quantity to attract white traders into the interior. There are four classes among the natives. The first is that of the princes, who, however, are not held in such high estimation as the princesses, whose children all belong to the first class, however low the caste of their father may be, while those of the princes are put in a lower class. When a man wishes to marry he has to buy a wife, but it is no shame for a girl to live with a man to whom she has not been married. The negroes take a pride in having many wives, children, and slaves. Their dress is primitive, though that of the women is very decent. Each village consists of about twenty-five huts; they are organized on the partriarchal principle, under a recognized chief. The men live with their wives inside the huts, and the children outside, under a projecting roof. They cultivate maize, beans, pine-apples, oranges, mangoes, and tobacco, but only in sufficient quantities for their immediate wants, so that a famine is often the consequence of a bad harvest. The rains begin in October, last uninterruptedly till the beginning of December, and then begin again in January, after which they continue till March. The principal rivers are the Zaire in the south and the Ogovni in the north. The expedition first proceeded by the Guillah river. After passing through woods of mangroves and thick underwood, it reached the cataracts, which the negroes asserted had never yet been seen by any white man. Dr. Gussfeldt was everywhere received with much ceremony by the native chiefs. On arriving at the cataracts, he determined to continue his journey by land, and, notwithstanding a sharp attack of fever, he succeeded in crossing a mountain chain about 2,000 feet high. The adventurous travellers met with endless difficulties. Every evening, after a long day's march, they had to negotiate with the village elders for provisions and a night's lodging, and much time and trouble often had to be expended in resisting exorbitant demands. The astronomical observations could only be carried on in secret, as the superstitious natives would have otherwise looked upon the party as magicians, and perhaps have murdered them. Notwithstanding all this Dr. Gussfeldt pushed on, but at last he was abandoned by his negro followers, and found it necessary to turn back. He returned to his station in December 1873, made a number of meteorological observations, and explored the Loango river up to the falls and to Loangelo. He expresses his conviction that it would have been practicable to penetrate farther into the interior if porters could have been obtained, but the negroes in the south-west of Africa are useless for this purpose, as they firmly believe that the interior is peopled by cannibals, and they cannot, therefore, be persuaded to go beyond a certain distance. They are cowardly, greedy and suspicious, and all Dr. Gussfeldt's efforts to secure men who could be trusted to assist him in his explorations completely failed. Notwithstanding this, the leaders of the expedition remained until the spring of the present year, hoping that the porters, who were indispensably necessary to carry out their objects, would arrive during the rainy season. Meanwhile Dr. Gussfeldt explored the country on the other side of the river Guillah, but was again foiled by the desertion of his negro attendants, after which he proceeded for some distance along the river Nianga. This stream is 300 paces broad at its mouth, its banks are thinly peopled, and the Bayakkas, to whom the country belongs, live chiefly on bananas and some few agricultural products. At last a hundred porters arrived, but most of them were undersized and half-starved, and the native traders, fearing that the expedition would be prejudicial to their interests, worked on the superstitious fears of the new-comers with such success that nearly all of them fled shortly after their arrival. This destroyed the last hopes of the leaders of the expedition, and they accordingly returned without achieving their object. Dr. Gussfeldt concluded his address by expressing the opinion that the obstacles to a scientific exploration of Central Africa from the south-western coast are insurmountable. Besides the difficulty of obtaining trustworthy porters, numberless small territories have to be passed through the rulers of which all suspect Europeans of aggressive designs and hinder their advance; and the larger the expedition the greater will be the distrust it inspires.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF DR. STROUSBERG.

(*From the Daily News, Correspondent.*)

BERLIN, Nov. 8.

PROCEEDINGS in bankruptcy against the estate of Dr. Strousberg were formally opened here on the 4th inst. At first it was reported that the court would not grant the motion of the creditors, as there was not apparently enough available property to pay the costs, but this difficulty seems to have been surmounted. Simultaneously, therefore, at Moscow, Prague, and Berlin, the Courts are proceeding against this daring speculator, with the additional humiliation at Berlin, his home, where he possessed a palatial house whose treasures of art and luxury were the wonder of the city, that the proceedings are at first delayed because there is not property enough to pay the costs of the Court.

In the meantime the daily papers are full of gossip about the affair, which is more or less trustworthy, but is full of interest. At the meeting of creditors here there was also a representative from Prague. On his return he called an assembly of his constituents and fellow-sufferers, and while they were debating the situation a telegram from Dr. Strousberg arrived with the assurance that as soon as he should be liberated the bankruptcy would be regularly accepted. The labourers at Bubna have sent a deputation to Vienna to ask the intervention of the State. The books of the "Central Administration" were found in disorder, and the contractor of the "Vorok" scheme has been arrested. The approaches to the castle at Zbirou are guarded by military. The Court at this place was compelled to summon aid from Prague. At Zbirou, Dr. Strousberg would seem to have lived like a feudal prince. His subordinates throughout were Prussians, and the Hungarians were persistently snubbed. The Lieutenant of Dr. Strousberg was called a "General Director," and he received a magnificent salary, elegant dwellings, and they travelled like proconsuls.

Among the people in the neighbourhood, Dr. Strousberg enjoyed complete confidence, and they were only too ready to lend money off hand for his magnificent schemes. It is mentioned that a brewer from Horowitz lent him 10,000 florins for the privilege of delivering beer to the men at the works. Another person delivered, per contract, cement to the value of 9,000 florins only two hours before the attachments were made, and the cement shared the common lot.

Another Hungarian paper, still more enterprising, describes the movements of the family of the great debtor. Madame Strousberg, an English lady, started at once with the children for Moscow, where she hoped to effect the release of her husband. At the station they were watched by an immense crowd, who showed a respectful sympathy for their grief. It is stated that she had previously disposed of her jewels and other costly private treasures, and turned the proceeds—some 300,000 thalers—over to her husband. Among these articles was a necklace in pearl, five-fold, which fetched 20,000 thalers. She had furthermore sold for 2,500,000 thalers a mine which she held in her own name. This sum was also devoted to Dr. Strousberg' enterprises.

The stories from Moscow recall almost the days of George Law. The worthy doctor seems to have so dazzled the Muscovite capitalists by the splendour of his scheme and the regal magnificence of his conduct, that they never thought of examining his bank account. Nevertheless there were symptoms of the catastrophe long before it actually came. As it became known that the so-called "Loan Bank" was deeply involved with Dr. Strousberg, several other bank and credit institutions ceased to have connections with it. The managing director of the bank was Poljansky. In his absence one day, and while he was represented by Millioti, a draft for 87,000 roubles came back for payment. Millioti, with a degree of prudence which seems to have been unusual at the bank, looked at the books and found that the draft had not been entered. This, of course, led to trouble. The directors were called in, found affairs in sad confusion, and summoned a council of stockholders. Into this council suddenly appeared Dr. Strousberg and demanded—a new loan! Of course this was refused, and one of the directors asked why he had not kept previous engagements. This made the doctor angry, and he pronounced the caution of the directors "stupidity." What could a man of genius do with such stupid people? If the Bank was not prepared to give him a new loan of 2,000,000 roubles it would not get a kopek, because he would go into bankruptcy, "play the bankrupt," the *St. Petersburger Zeitung* says. At his hotel in Moscow Dr. Strousberg lived as became his pretensions. He had a whole suite of retainers, a secretary, an interpreter, a courier, a footman, &c. He paid 150 roubles per day. When this grand seigneur was arrested there were found in his pocket just 160 roubles.

The stock of the Moscow Bank was a popular form of investment for small savings. Many poor people, widows, clergymen, and professional men, had lent their all to an institution behind which stood the best men in the city, and now—general bankruptcy. One aged widow who is blind, finds herself suddenly penniless, and has been taken to an asylum. The creditors here have requested the Government to effect the release of Dr. Strousberg, but, so far, without avail.

INDIA: POLITICAL AND SOCIAL.

(*Contemporary Review, for November.*)

WHEN you asked me to supplement, by a political paper, the studiously *unpolitical* Notes, which you have allowed me to publish in the *Contemporary*, I felt myself in a difficult position. I have been too much, for the last six years, behind the scenes, to make it proper for me to write much about *current* Indian politics; and besides, to sit down in cold blood to write a political essay upon India would result, if one could bring oneself to do it, in the production, not of an article, but of a volume.

I replied accordingly to your suggestion, that I could not attempt to write a political paper unless you would give me a list of those questions as to which you and your readers were good enough to wish to have my opinion.* That list is now before me, and I am happy to say, that there is not a question in it on which I shall find any difficulty in giving you my opinion, for what it is worth, with perfect unreserve. I have been accused sometimes of expressing very positive opinions about Indian matters, but any one who takes the trouble to examine into the truth of this accusation will see that I have never expressed positive opinions upon Indian matters except when I was speaking not in my own name, but as the mouth-piece of the Secretary of State in Council, and when it was my obvious duty to give no uncertain sound. If any opinions which I am *now* going to express seem to be positive, pray understand that I merely state them positively in order to be brief. I have the most unfeigned distrust of my own individual opinion about Indian matters, although I have also the most unfeigned want of respect for the very confident criticisms upon those opinions which I often see or hear delivered by persons who have not taken anything like the same pains to form opinions worth having upon things and people in India.

You begin by asking me in what sort of ways India most strikes me as a benefit to England rather than a burden and a risk.

To that question I reply, I think that India is chiefly useful to England in that it enlarges our national view of things; in that it affords a market for the products of our industry; in that it sends to us many valuable commodities; and in that it obtains for us increased consideration from other nations.

Let us take each of these four heads in order.

It is no slight advantage to any nation to have a large body of its middle class sent every year to the other end of the world to carry on great affairs, and to bring back, at a later period of life, its experience and knowledge to the country of its birth. No doubt, it will be replied, that the returned Indian has, hitherto, not been a progressive element in our society. That is true enough, but he has brought back a great deal of knowledge and a great deal of experience which *might*, under certain circumstances, have been very useful in this country. I myself have known numbers of men who began their Indian life in the first years of this century, and who never played an important part in Great Britain, who I am very sure could have done so, and would have been most useful citizens, if circumstances had arisen to call them out. There they were, a latent force, living quietly, not influencing very much the march of affairs, but still a distinct addition to the *reserve strength* of the nation. The present generation of Indians, so far as I have been able to judge, are superior even to these men, whom I am, you perceive, very far from disposed to undervalue. I think that, when they return home, they will exert a more progressive influence than their predecessors did; not necessarily in public affairs, but in the general life of the country. I speak under correction, but I should say, that the intellectual life of an ordinary Indian station in the year 1875 is very decidedly above the intellectual life of an ordinary English neighbourhood.

I know that many will say that India is an extremely bad school for English politics; that the Indian, according to his temperament, is likely to come back with either too despotic notions, or with ideas about economical matters, private property in land for example, in a very chaotic state—nay, that you will sometimes get a man of great ability, who swings about between Toryism and Radicalism like a gun on shipboard which has broken loose in a gale. I do not at all deny this, and am quite willing to give to it as much importance as it deserves; but the number of such Indians who will have direct influence will be not great. The majority of men and women who go to India, especially in these days, when frequent visits to Europe will enable them to keep up their home interests, will be improved by their temporary exile.

People must be preternaturally stupid who do not gain a great many new ideas by being exported to Asia; and depend upon it, in one way or other, these ideas circulate at home, and raise the whole level of national thought, not very much, perhaps, but still to an appreciable extent.

Then the imperial temper, if kept within bounds by reason and justice, by thinking more of the duties to others which vast possessions impose, than of the rights which they confer *over* others, is distinctly good, adds to the individual power of the Englishman, and to the power of the nation to which he belongs. You see something of the same good effect when you travel in Holland, and talk to people there, from the possession by Holland of the second colonial empire in the world. You see something of the disadvantages of the absence of it, when you travel in France. Who shall say that the passion of France for military glory in Europe has not been largely stimulated by the want of such a field for imagination and enterprise as India has afforded to us?

Now we come to the importance of India as a market for the products of our industry. I know that it is quite a common thing to overrate its importance in this respect. If you look at the population of India, and the amount of our trade with her, it is indeed surprisingly small. Doubtless, it will increase, though by no means so fast as many sanguine persons believe. Still, such as it is, it is eminently worth saving; and most assuredly, if India had been left to tear her own vitals, or if she had become a French possession, *our* trade with her would not have been nearly so great.

On the other hand, it is quite possible that the Indian trade has absorbed capital and ability which, if we had not had India, might have been sunk, more to the advantage of its possessors, in developing the colonies; and very likely, too, if there had been no India, our merchants would have pressed more continuously upon successive Governments the doing all they could to open far nearer and *more profitable* markets in Europe. "Far-off fowls have feathers fair," is a true saying in commerce, as in many other things.

Then again, India sends us many valuable commodities, which she would not have sent to any one if she had gone on tearing her own vitals; while, if she had become a French possession, French, and not English, merchants and shipowners would have netted great gains by the carriage and distribution of these valuable commodities.

Lastly, if consideration from other nations is of importance, there can be no doubt that our Indian Empire gives us greatly increased consideration throughout the world. True, that consideration is usually given from mistaken reasons. India is supposed to add to our strength, from which it certainly at this moment detracts, and is supposed to add to our wealth very much more than it really does. Only very well-informed persons on the continent of Europe are exempt from the delusion that England receives a direct money tribute from India, as Holland does from Java; and again, thanks to our national habit of self-depreciation, a habit only less disgusting than the converse one of self-laudation, you find and idea widely spread, and existing in very high quarters indeed, that the English rule in India is a cruel, or at least a harsh one. Still, everywhere, it conveys an idea of vast power and limitless resources, and that is good, because in a certain sense it is perfectly true. It might be said that a greater colonial empire would have done the same. I do not think it would. It is quite curious how little our existing colonial empire, to which India is in point of size a very small affair indeed, strikes the European, or even for that matter the English imagination. How many people know that the territory of poor Western Australia, the Cinderella of the Southern Seas, is about as large as *British* India? Besides, if our colonial empire had increased too rapidly on us, other colonies would have perhaps grown *strong* before we grew *wise*, as the United States did; and we should have lost, first, energy and treasure in trying to keep them, and next, them into the bargain. India, too, has been for ages the land of romance. No colony could have affected the imagination as it has done.

I am very anxious not to overstate these advantages, but they must be allowed, *even in the past and present*, to be considerable; while in dealing with India we must never forget that the play is not played out, that she may yet do (*I think she will do*) much more for us than she has done. If a great many of the benefits which she is hereafter likely to confer upon us are benefits in which the whole world will share as much as we—the kind of benefits, I mean, which are so admirably set forth in Sir Henry Maine's "Rede Lecture,"—I can only say, "*Eh! bien, le grand emalheur* ?"

But while some persons will say that I *overstate* the advantages which come to us from India, others will say that I *understate* them. "He forgets," such people will murmur, "the vast benefits which England derives from the number of careers which India has opened to Englishmen, and he forgets that it has been an admirable training ground for our armies." He forgets neither the one nor the other, but he thinks that too much may easily be said about both.

India does, indeed, provide an early competency for a large number of persons, and the aggregate amount of wealth brought home by individuals must, even in this day, when the pagoda tree has been cut down, be very considerable. Supposing, however, there were no India, the surplus part of that section of our population which now goes to India would go to the colonies and to various parts of the Continent, and make a career there. Take the case of Scotland. Before the Scotch went to India they became famous all over Central Europe in three different ways. Large numbers of the men of rank went into Continental armies, large numbers of the trading class went as traders into Poland and Prussia while the learned class went everywhere, from Paris to Bologna and Rome. Now-a-days all these careers would be closed to our Scotch youth, but they would soon invent other careers for themselves. Still it is probable that many of them would remain in the lands of their adoption, and would not bring back their wealth to Britain. Yet, on the other hand, a good many *would* return; there would be less money expended in everlasting journeys to and fro for health, there would be far less misery in families, and something would be gained by keeping in the country a per-centage of ability and energy which we now export, to consume its best ability and energy in the tropics.

Then again as to India being a training-ground for our armies; no doubt it was so at one time and to some extent, but it can never be so again. The whole conditions are altered. "Debellavimus superbos" with a vengeance, and no fighting that could now take place in India would be of any avail for the instruction of our armies, with reference to any field in which they are likely to be engaged on a large scale. For European warfare, indeed, any training that troops are likely to get in India now, *by actual warfare*, would probably be distinctly bad—bad in the way in which the Algerian training was bad for the French.

Now I come to your second question—Is India a strength or a weakness to England?

Certainly a weakness—a glorious weakness, but a weakness. A weakness, that is, in material strength. Of course, it is impossible to say how much importance is to be attached to that enlarging the national view and quickening the national pulse to which I have already alluded. People will attach less or more importance to it according to their temperament; but I cannot conceive there being any doubt as to the possession of India making us very much weaker in Europe and in America. In Asia, of course, it is otherwise; but the additional strength given in dealing, for non-Indian purposes, with such States as Persia or China, or certain parts of the Turkish Empire, including Egypt, by the possession of India, is not worth considering, when compared with the clog it is upon our power nearer home. As against France, for instance, or Russia or Germany, we should be much stronger for wanting India. If we had no India, we should be at once able to put our army on a totally different and, for European purposes, a very much more efficient footing. I, personally, do not much regret this, because I think the occasions on which we shall be called upon to take part in European wars are likely to be very few and far between; but the fire eating portion of the community, and those who think that it is a part of England's business to be a sort of knight-errant—now fighting against France to help Germany, and now against Germany to help France—ought, if it were consistent, to wish India at the bottom of its own ocean.

You ask me, thirdly, whether I think it would have been worth while to take India, supposing we could have sat down beforehand to consider the matter by the light of the future.

That is a very difficult question. I think, however, that if I were to understand you to mean, would it have been for the advantage of England to have had an Indian Empire, if our Indian business, so to speak, was now, *in this year* 1875, to go into liquidation? I would answer it in the negative. I think we might have made a better use of our national energy, and genius, and capital; but if I am to understand the question to apply to the future, I should find it hard to give any answer at all. On the one hand, there is every reason to hope that by our rule in India we shall succeed in making that vast country enormously more useful to the world than it is now, or could ever have been under other circumstances. On the other hand, it is impossible to say what results might not have been produced in fields of enterprise more congenial to English habits—in fields of enterprise where our race could have maintained and multiplied itself. And if it be replied that the prosperity of the colonies is of a much more homely and less glorious kind, I would reply that the colonies are still, even the most forward of them, very undeveloped communities, and that we hardly know how much they might be contributing to their higher work of the world—to its science, its literature, its social and legislative improvement—if a large portion of the ability that has gone to conquer and rule India had gone to them. And then in India you have always—what you have not, to anything like the same extent, in the colonies—the element of the Unknown to reckon with. You are making an absolutely novel experiment. Even the history of Rome, in her dealings with the provinces—the only one which presents the slightest analogy—offers you no help. Things are continually turning up in India which show that you are surrounded by unknown dangers—dangers which may well make even those anxious who, like myself, attach no importance to some of the recognized and stock dangers which are periodically trotted out by alarmists.

I never read a description of a great ship steaming through a fog on the banks of Newfoundland when icebergs are known to be about without thinking of our government of India. We can do nothing except what the captain does in that case—get the keenest-eyed men in the ship to watch, and go right ahead. It is impossible not to see that things which we are promoting every day in India draw with them very great dangers; but still it is right to promote them, in the spirit of that noble passage of Lord Metcalfe, which I once quoted before in speaking of India, but which is worth repeating:—

"The world is governed by an irresistible Power, which giveth and taketh away dominion; and vain would be the impotent prudence of men against the operations of its almighty influence. All that rulers can do is to merit dominion by promoting the happiness of those under them. If we perform our duty in this respect, the gratitude of India and the admiration of the world will accompany our name through all ages, whatever may be the revolutions of futurity; but if we withhold blessings from our subjects from a selfish apprehension of possible danger at a remote period, we shall not deserve to keep our dominion; we shall merit that reverse which time has possibly in store for us, and shall fall with the mingled hatred and contempt, the hisses and execrations, of mankind."

You ask, fourthly, what I think would be the economical disadvantages of dropping India now, apart from moral and sentimental considerations, to which you naturally and properly attach "immense weight."

To that I reply, the thing would be absolutely impossible, however much you might desire it. Think first what conceivable arrangement could be made about the Indian debt, any interference with which would carry discomfort, not to say ruin, into so many British households. What arrangement could be made about the railways, as to which the same remark would apply? What about all the numerous creations of English capital in various parts of the country? How would you compensate all your servants whose careers would be destroyed by your abandonment of India? How would you pay the pensions of all of those who have served that country under your *regime*, and whose means of livelihood is largely derived from her revenues? How would you compensate the innumerable traders who would be so grievously prejudiced by your change of policy, as to have a good right to ask for compensation? No, putting moral and sentimental considerations entirely on one side, we are in for it, and must stick to it. I cannot conceive any one coming to an opposite conclusion, even if he took the gloomiest view possible, and had persuaded himself that Clive and Hastings had simply got their country into the most magnificent scrape recorded in history.

When we add the moral and sentimental considerations to these economical ones, we may be very sure that England will hold on to *India and to the perfect freedom of the Isthmus transit*, even if she had to go through such a strain in doing so as she did in the Napoleonic War.

I know that a certain kind of politicians believe that when the wage-receiving class knows its own strength, it will deliberately come to the conclusion that it is against its interests that we should stay in India, and instruct its representatives accordingly; but I believe that to be a complete delusion.

You inquire, fifthly, whether a personal view of India has affected my faith in the stability of our rule there, and in what way it has done so, and why.

To that I reply, it certainly *has* affected my opinion, and affected it favourably. Before I went to India I was more occupied with the obvious difficulties that beset our rule, difficulties which are brought home every day to any one before whose eyes the whole course of our Indian government passes from week to week, as it did for more than five years before mine. When I was travelling in the country, I was in the position of a spectator. I knew the difficulties of course, but I did not *think* so much of them; when I did I was inclined to contrast them with the much greater difficulties which we had successfully encountered. At Madras, for example, where everything has for so long been peaceable, to a proverb, I remembered that I had known, and known intimately, a man who recollected the time when all we held in that part of India was just the amount of land that could be covered by the fire of the fort guns, and when the Mysore horsemen were swarming all over the quiet compounds which spread on every side of me. At Satara I thought of my father, sent with one single European to reduce to subjection, to reorganize, and to administer a country about as large as a third of Scotland, covered with armed men and filled with hill forts. In the Punjaub I thought of the desperate struggles by which we won it. At Surat I thought of our humble mercantile beginnings. Every place, in fact, to which I went had some history attached to it, which made me say, "Well, things are difficult enough, God knows, and new problems of all kinds are rising, but is there any reason to suppose that our sons will not be as equal to the solution of the new problems as our fathers were to that of the old?"

Then, when one actually sees our Indian officials in the middle of their work, they impress one very much more than they do when you see them in this country. The way in which men, even of moderate ability, are called out and ripened by early responsibility, and by the habit of command, is very wonderful, and must be seen to be understood. And these men, so individually efficient, for the most part, are linked together by the closest ties. They form one vast club, as has been very truly said, holding every military position of strength, and every civil position of importance, throughout a land which is covered by races which have no bond whatever to each other, and which, if the white faces were withdrawn to-morrow, would be instantly and most actively engaged in cutting each other's throats, till the whole peninsula was one scene of desolation and blood.

Again, till one actually sees the natives in masses, one does not realize how great the gap between them and ourselves, considered as a whole, in fact is! We see in this country remarkable individuals—clever boys, who come over to push their fortunes; men of rank, who have had the strength of mind to set at nought the prejudices which oppose themselves to their coming to this country. Sensible people do not, of course, imitate those public speakers who talk of "the Indians" as if India was anything, or ever had been anything, but a geographical expression; nor do they quote the memorials of this or that association in the Presidency towns, as if they, in the most distant manner, represented anything but themselves. But still they often do not realize how utterly *unpolitical* is the vast mass of the population which lives in India; how little they are touched by the kind of Indian questions which are talked about in this country, and which are supposed to be deeply interesting to them.

The observation of the Russian peasant to the enthusiastic Englishman—"Yes, God is great, and Nicholas is great; and then Nicholas is *so young*!"—has a very up-country Indian ring about it—very much represents the sort of way in which many a ryot who is imagined to be deeply interested about the income-tax (which some one else pays!) looks forth into the Cosmos.

(*To be continued.*)

* The author of the following article has adhered so closely to the letter from the Editor to which he refers, that it may conduce to clearness to print it, although it was not written for publication:—

"First and foremost—I should like to know generally in what sort of ways India most strikes you as a benefit to England rather than a burden and a risk—I mean, of course, quite apart from the fact that it is ours now, and has to be made the best of. Is it a strength or a weakness to England, and why? Would it have been worth our while to take it, supposing we could have sat down beforehand to consider the matter by the light of the future? or would it have been better, so far as we can now forecast Imperial interests, to have left it alone? What, moreover, would be the economical disadvantages of dropping it now—apart from moral and sentimental considerations (to which I, for one, attach immense weight)?

"Becoming less vague, I should much like to know to what extent a personal view of India affects faith in the stability of our position and rule there, and in what way it does so, and why. Then I should greatly like to know your own opinion as to the sort of *leaven* which we English are in India. Are we a leaven which shows as yet any signs of leavening the whole enormous and overwhelming mass? and if so, in what special directions? In other words, if we were swept out of India to-morrow, how much of us would remain and be recollected, and for how long? Is there any sort of hope or prospect that if we stay there 500 years, what the Romans did for England may in any kind of similar way be done by us for India? Are we beginning to impress ourselves on the mind and life of India as Rome impressed herself on these islands?—or, considering the utter difference of a complex civilization instead of a total barbarism being already in possession, are we nothing but outsiders and foreigners and temporary visitors? (If the latter only, why would not India do just as well as a mere market for our traders, even if Russia had it?)

"I should much like to know whether the social attitude of the European to the native is as harsh as it is stated to be—and as I fancy it too much is; and, if so, what is the best way of discouraging it? Then I should like to know how *competition* is working—well or ill—especially in far-off stations? Also, what your own view is as to the *famines* and their best preventatives—whether irrigation, or railroads, or what? Also, to what extent public works not directly remunerative can be defended as conducing in the long run to economical advantage? Also, to what real extent the missionaries of any Christian sects have done any good? Also, what chances there are (if any at all) for any sort of *education* being set on foot amongst the great awful masses of the common people, who look upon us here like countless swarm of flies—as black, as feeble, and as multitudinous—and yet all our 'flesh and blood'? Also whether the popular fancy that they are ineradicably *lying*, is true of 'natives'? Also, how far and in what way social and other native influences seem to affect Anglo-Indians?

"Finally, to become more immediately practical, I should much like to know your views of the frontier questions as matters of right policy, on the sides towards both Russia and Burmah."—EDITOR, *Contemporary Review.*

THE EXTENSION OF CLUB-LAND.

(*World.*)

THE social replenishment of London is just now indicated by no more certain sign than the multiplication of club advertisements in the columns of the newspapers. It is as natural that the club-houses should, some day or other, have all Pall Mall to themselves, as it seems that the Muscovite Empire should eventually make its way to Constantinople; and in all probability long before the Crescent has disappeared from the shores of the Bosphorus, the existing War Office will have been replaced by some joint-stock palace, built for purposes of co-operative comfort and luxury. Nor is it merely in the quarter of St. James's that the extension of the frontier of club-land is to be witnessed. A similar movement is taking place in the regions of Hanover-square, and there are rumours of a new scratch club in the neighbourhood of Buckingham-gate. Pall Mall has been made hideous during the last twelve months by an architectural excrescence close to Marlborough House, which has gradually attained proportions as menacing as they are inartistic in their altitude, and which, it is stated, will shortly be open to receive its patrons. The demand for a junior Conservative Club is pointed to as a triumphant proof that the reaction which placed Mr. Disraeli in office is still growing, while enthusiastic Liberals declare that the candidate book of the Devonshire is the best testimony that there could be to the fact that the Opposition is gradually recovering itself. In this dreary November weather which we are having it is impossible to conceive any drearier outlook than that which must confront the members of the St. Stephen's on the Thames Embankment. But these gentlemen are solaced by the novelty of their experiences, and by the artistic perfection of the arrangements of their house. A few months ago their ears were liable to be startled by the sound of the electric division bell, which is in immediate communication with the House of Commons, and whose shrill notes pleasantly conveyed to them, when seated at their claret and cutlets, or while lounging over their cigar, the idea that they were assisting in the legislation and government of their country; or they had the occasional satisfaction of beholding a live member of Mr. Disraeli's Government, as he appeared in the act of taking some hasty refreshment *en route* to his place on the Treasury-bench. These are privileges in consideration of which a great deal may well be submitted to. In three months' time the Parliamentary Session will have commenced, and the beatific vision of Under-Secretaries of State and Ministerial hangers-on will gladden the eyes of the loungers at the St. Stephen's once more.

The swarm of clubs which have sprung up in London in the last few years may be divided under two great heads. First there are those which are the offshoots of institutions already existing, and the animating principle of which is at least ostensibly professional. Secondly, there are those which are the products of some form or other of private enterprise. In proportion as clubs have lost their active influence upon political affairs, the number of pseudo-political clubs has increased. The political pretext is both convenient and respectable. The country solicitors or merchants, who till recently hurried up to London once a year, transacted their business, stayed at an hotel in Covent Garden, and went as a special delight to Evans's, are succeeded by a race of provincial exquisites, whose metropolitan visits come round every three months, who take a bedroom in St. James' or Mayfair, who live "at the Club," and who regard the fact of their club-membership as a token of incorporation in one or other of the great political parties of the State. Scarcely less noticeable has been the development of "Service" clubs, while another attempt has been made at club establishment, according to a definite principle of selection, in the University clubs, real or pretended, which have lately asserted their existence. From the fact that there are only three *bona-fide* University clubs in London, and that such attempts as have been made to add to the number have resulted either in failure swift or confessed, or else in the introduction of an alien element that has entirely swamped the original and academic character of the institution, the inference would seem that there is no further demand for them, or that such demand as there is is insufficient to justify any novel venture. Sham-University clubs are not indeed unknown, though even here it has been found advisable to improve upon the exclusive title, which at their inception they professed, by the assumption of a more catholic epithet. The second group of clubs—the more numerous and less desirable—comprehends those which owe their existence to the energy of a speculative tradesman or the homage tendered by his *proteges* to some well-mellowed Mæcenas. As a rule, establishments resting upon these foundations are not long-lived. They recall the destiny of the green bay-tree. In the morning they are there; in the evening one passes by, and lo, they are gone. The patron of a clique collects his votaries and suggests a club. One of his satellites is to be promoted to the position of secretary; another is to be a kind of recruiting-sergeant with a percentage on all the new members that he may gain. Other offices are distributed, and at last the eventful day comes. The house has been procured, has been furnished, the doors are thrown open, and the club is a fact. But the waiters have been educated in small taverns, and their manner bewrayeth them. The institution is doomed from its birth. It is merely a question of time—weeks, months, or even a year or two. Some fine morning or other the most regular *habitue* of the place is much annoyed, as he walks up the steps intent on breakfast, to find that the door is closed, that he is shut out, and that the man in possession is locked in.

Clubs are universal, and there is no reason to regret the fact. They have ceased to be, for the ends of social intercourse, what they once were; and as, for the most part, they are no longer fenced round by a barrier of exclusiveness, mere membership of a club has ceased to be a mark of social distinction. There are certain estimable people who invariably appear at the table-d'hote of English hotels in full evening costume, and who doubtless like to reflect, as they enter the hotel drawing-room, that they are "seeing society." Probably a similar social aspiration animates the breast of a fair proportion of those who inscribe on their cards that they are members of, say, the Elkington. The Elkington, indeed, is a superior specimen of its class. It is as nearly as possible the true genuine article without quite being it. At other establishments the imitation is less successful and the company more miscellaneous. A gentleman who was playing, as he had rather imagined, the part of the King Cophetua of the hour to the humble object of his affection, and who had the *entree* to what may be called the Jolly Dog Club, was, on mentioning the fact to his fair companion, somewhat taken aback by being told that she knew it well, as her brother belonged there. Such rencontres are probably not frequent, and if the extension of the club system has its inconveniences, and results in a good deal of Brummagem swagger among vulgar and uneducated young men, it is really effecting an immense amount of good. We owe it quite as much to the agency of clubs as to anything else that open drunkenness has vanished from the upper classes of society. Where men of whatever station are gathered together there the controlling force of a definite public opinion gradually and irresistibly asserts itself. Snobbishness and vanity are much less dangerous than the qualities which are tolerably sure to spring up in the absence of adequate social checks. It must be remembered that the new clubs which now abound are mostly peopled by gentlemen whose social education in their youth has been neglected. For these it is not too late to learn, and for those who are their juniors in years and experience it is no small thing that there should be supplied ready-made a fixed and intelligible standard of social propriety.

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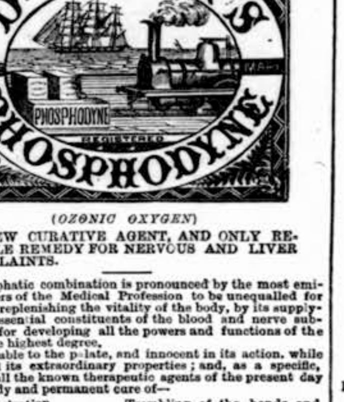

(*OZONIC OXYGEN*)

THE NEW CURATIVE AGENT, AND ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THIS Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.
It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and, as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration — Trembling of the hands and limbs
Liver Complaints — Impaired Nutrition
Palpitation of the Heart — Mental and Physical Depression
Dizziness — Consumption (in its first stages only)
Noises in the Head and Ears — Timidity
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Hypochondria — Impaired Sight and Memory
Female Complaints — Nervous Fancies
General Debility — Impoverished Blood
Indigestion — Nervous Debility in all its Stages
Flatulence — Premature Decline
Incapacity for Study or business
Sick Headache
Lassitude
Shortness of Breadth

and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.
The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.
The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.
Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
IS SOLD ONLY
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Full Directions for Use, in the English, French, German, Italian and Dutch Languages, accompany each Case.
CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.
D. S. KEMP Co.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
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THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
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ALL CHARGES INCLUDED.

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Cask containing 3 dozen quarts.	Rs.	5-8.
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BOTTLED BY MOLINE & Co.

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Cask containing 3 dozen quarts.	Rs.	5-12.
" " 6 " pints.	"	4-0.

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WACHTER & Co.'s PRINCE OF WALES' BRAND

In Bond Prices 1 dozen quarts.	Rs.	12-0.
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FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

LAFOND BROTHERS,
GOVERNMENT REMOUNT STABLES,
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CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE BY THE DAY OR MONTH.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.
A pair of upstanding Iron Grey Walers, 15-3 hands, Mare and Gelding, rising 5 and 4 years respectively, thoroughly broken to harness, very showy and fast.
"Silver Tail" and "White Foot," a pair of well matched Bay Australians, 15-2 hands, 5 years, broken to harness, grand movers.
A pair of Chestnut Australian Geldings, 15-2½ hands, 5 years, broken to harness, stylish steppers.
A pair of Bay Australian Geldings, 14-3 hands, 5 years, thoroughly broken into saddle and harness; one of them broken to side saddle.
"Rufus" and "Red-deer," a remarkably handsome and perfectly well matched pair of Chesnut Australians, 15 hands, rising 5 years, thoroughly broken to single and double harness, good tempered and grand steppers, both are excellent saddle horses.
An Iron Grey Australian Gelding, 15 hands, 5 years, broken to saddle and carries a lady, will make a grand charger.
The above Horses have recently been imported Ex-ship Cingalese.

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GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.
The following are specially adapted for India:—
PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

	£	s.	d.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial	4	14	6
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped	6	6	0

In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.
GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).

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Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c.	12	12	0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes	21	0	0

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	£	s.	d.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	18	18	0
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Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.
A Warranty is given with each Watch.
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Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay;
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ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
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Herrings à la Sardine.
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Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

Fresh Supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from Treacher & Co., Bombay and Poona and every storekeeper.

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of prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.
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EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
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EXCEL ALL OTHERS IN
DURABILITY, FINISH & PERFORMANCE,
BEST TIME-KEEPERS IN THE WORLD!
MADE BY MACHINERY, to an
EXACT GAUGE, on the
INTERCHANGEABLE PRINCIPLE,
THEREFORE (WHEN NECESSARY)
REPAIRED AT SMALL COST.
AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCHES.

THE AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCH COMPANY, by the introduction, at their Factory at Waltham, of an extensive plant of automatic machinery of the finest and most perfect description, have so reduced the cost of production, that a saving of 40 PER CENT. in the manufacture of Watches is effected, resulting in an increased supply of a more perfect machine than it is possible to make by the most skilled hand labour.

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ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
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INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
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EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER Rs. 44,925,620.
INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED Rs. 6,500,000.
The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to
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THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10,000,000
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THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.
THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
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BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICES,
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This Company makes no charge for medical examination. The charge that used to be made for Assurances under Rs. 5,000 has been abolished. The Company now pays the fee ON ALL ASSURANCES, so that intending Assurers have only to pay the premium.
THE NEW SYSTEM OF RE-SERVING AND INVESTING FOR POLICY-HOLDERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES THE ENTIRE NETT PREMIUMS.
THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.
QUARTERLY PREMIUMS FOR A LIMITED TERM OF 30 YEARS.
An European between the ages of 20 and 45, by setting aside small sums ranging from Rs. 2-1-10 to Rs. 3-10 8 monthly, will be able to pay a quarterly premium sufficient to secure for his family at his death ONE THOUSAND RUPEES.
Should the assured live to pay up all his Premiums (120), he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has no more to pay, and that this ONE THOUSAND RUPEES is secured to his heirs, executors, or assigns, free from all costs and of any deduction whatever.
The Policies of this Company cover the risk of travelling anywhere, by any mode of conveyance, and of residence in any part of the world.
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FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE
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Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.
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The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which now AMOUNTS TO £204,048 BEING 68·9 PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS RECEIVED ON EVERY POLICY THEN IN EXISTENCE.
IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED
A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.
IT WILL THUS BE SEEN THAT IN POINT OF SECURITY QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.
THIS COMPANY HAS PAID,
IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.
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KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
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CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,937,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,233.
A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874, has just been declared.
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Fire Premiums for	1852	£ 76,925
Do.	1862	£300,690
Do.	1872	£816,883

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Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,853,011.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
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25	41 6	33 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	[illegible] 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, Dec. 1875.

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Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.
ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.
Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.
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Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
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Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.
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